

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT
FOR
INTERNATIONAL
PEACE

YEAR BOOK

1919

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THE RUMFORD PRESS
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CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT

for

INTERNATIONAL PEACE

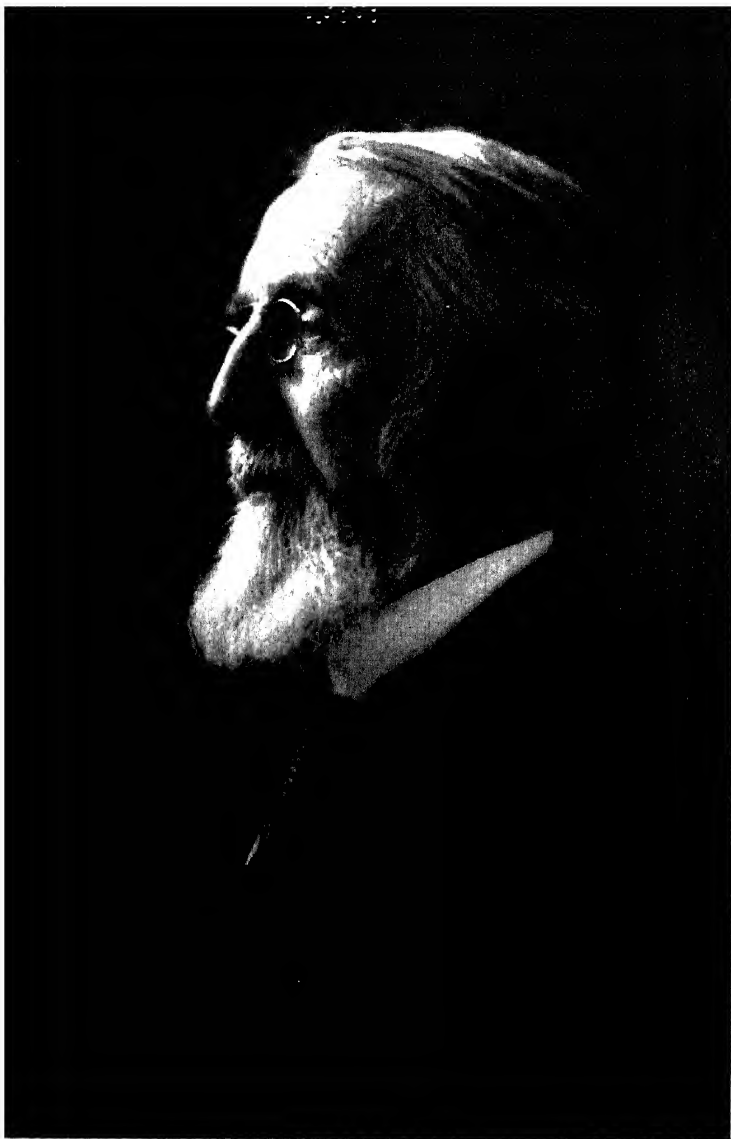
Founded December Fourteenth
Nineteen Hundred and Ten

YEAR BOOK

1919

No. 8

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ENDOWMENT
2 JACKSON PLACE
WASHINGTON, D. C.
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA



Andrew D. White

November 7, 1832 - November 4, 1918

ANDREW CARNEGIE DIED AT HIS SUMMER HOME
AT LENOX, MASSACHUSETTS, AUGUST
ELEVENTH, NINETEEN HUNDRED AND NINETEEN
IN THE EIGHTY FOURTH YEAR OF HIS AGE.

[This Year Book was in press on the date of Mr. Carnegie's death. An appropriate tribute
appear in the next issue.]

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December 14, 1910.

GENTLEMEN: I have transferred to you as Trustees of the Carnegie Peace Fund, Ten Million Dollars of Five Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds, the revenue of which is to be administered by you to hasten the abolition of international war, the foulest blot upon our civilization. Although we no longer eat our fellowmen nor torture prisoners, nor sack cities killing their inhabitants, we still kill each other in war like barbarians. Only wild beasts are excusable for doing that in this, the Twentieth Century of the Christian era, for the crime of war is inherent, since it decides not in favor of the right, but always of the strong. The nation is criminal which refuses arbitration and drives its adversary to a tribunal which knows nothing of righteous judgment.

I believe that the shortest and easiest path to peace lies in adopting President Taft's platform, who said in his address before the Peace and Arbitration Society, New York, March 22, 1910:

"I have noticed exceptions in our arbitration treaties, as to reference of questions of national honor to courts of arbitration. Personally I do not see any more reason why matters of national honor should not be referred to a court of arbitration than matters of property or of national proprietorship. I know that is going farther than most men are willing to go, but I do not see why questions of honor may not be submitted to a tribunal composed of men of honor who understand questions of national honor, to abide by their decision, as well as any other questions of difference arising between nations."

I venture to quote from my address as President of the Peace Congress in New York, 1907:

"Honor is the most dishonored word in our language. No man ever touched another's man honor; no nation ever dishonored another nation; all honor's wounds are self-inflicted."

At the opening of the International Bureau of American Republics at Washington, April 26, 1910, President Taft said:

"We twenty-one republics can not afford to have any two or any three of us quarrel. We must stop this, and Mr. Carnegie and I will not be satisfied until all nineteen of us can intervene by proper measures to suppress a quarrel between any other two."

I hope the Trustees will begin by pressing forward upon this line, testing it thoroughly and doubting not.

The judge who presides over a cause in which he is interested dies in infamy if discovered. The citizen who constitutes himself a judge in his own cause as

against his fellow-citizen, and presumes to attack him, is a law-breaker and as such disgraced. So should a nation be held as disgraced which insists upon sitting in judgment in its own cause in case of an international dispute.

I call your attention to the following resolution introduced by the Committee of Foreign Relations in the first Session, Fiftieth Congress, June 14, 1888:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), that the President be, and is hereby, requested to invite, from time to time, as fit occasions may arise, negotiations with any government with which the United States has or may have diplomatic relations, to the end that any differences or disputes arising between the two governments which can not be adjusted by diplomatic agency may be referred to arbitration and be peaceably adjusted by such means [resolution not reached on calendar during session, but reintroduced and passed: Senate, February 14, 1890; House, April 3, 1890].

This resolution was presented to the British Parliament, which adopted a resolution, approving the action of the Congress of the United States and expressing the hope that Her Majesty's Government would lend their ready co-operation to the Government of the United States for the accomplishment of the object in view [Resolution of the House of Commons, July 16, 1893, Foreign Relations, 1893, 346, 352].

Here we find an expression of the spirit which resulted in the first international Hague Conference of 1899; the second Hague Conference of 1907; and eighty treaties of obligatory arbitration between the great nations of the world, our own country being a party to twenty-three of them.

It was my privilege to introduce to President Cleveland in 1887 a Committee of Members of the Parliament of Britain, headed by Sir William Randal Cremer, in response to the action of Congress, proposing a treaty agreeing to settle all disputes that might arise between America and Great Britain by arbitration. Such a treaty was concluded between Lord Pauncefoot and Secretary Olney in 1897. It failed of approval by the necessary two-thirds majority of the Senate by only three votes.

There is reason to believe that the British Government has been desirous of having that treaty ratified by our Government or ready to agree to another of similar character, so that President Taft's policy seems within easy reach of success. If the English-speaking race adopts such a treaty we shall not have to wait long for other nations to join, and it will be noticed that the resolution of Congress in 1890 embraces "any government with which the United States has or may have diplomatic relations."

If the independence and rights of nations to their respective internal policies were first formally recognized in such treaties, no dispute concerning these elements of sovereignty could arise.

In order to give effect to this gift, it will be suitable that the Trustees herein named shall form a corporation with lawful powers appropriate to the accom-

plishment of the purposes herein exprest and I authorize the conveyance of the fund to such a corporation.

The Trustees hav power to sell, invest, or re-invest all funds, either in the United States or in other countries, subject as respects investments in the United States to no more restriction than is imposed upon savings banks or insurance companies in the State of New York.

No personal liability will attach to Trustees for their action or nonaction as Trustees. They may act as a Board. They hav power to fill vacancies or to add to their number and to employ all officials and to fix their compensation whether members of the Board or not. Trustees shall be reimburst all expenses incurd in connection with their duties as Trustees, including traveling expenses attending meetings, including expenses of wife or dauter to each annual meeting. A majority of the Trustees may act for the whole. The President shall be granted such honoraria as the Trustees think proper and as he can be prevaild upon to accept.

Lines of future action can not be wisely laid down. Many may hav to be tried, and having full confidence in my Trustees I leav to them the widest discretion as to the mesures and policy they shall from time to time adopt, only premising that the one end they shall keep unceasingly in view until it is attained, is the speedy abolition of international war between so-cald civilized nations.

When civilized nations enter into such treaties as named, and war is discarded as disgraceful to civilized men, as personal war (duelling) and man selling and buying (slavery) hav been discarded within the wide boundaries of our English-speaking race, the Trustees will pleas then consider what is the next most degrading remaining evil or evils whose banishment—or what new elevating element or elements if introduced, or fosterd, or both combined—would most advance the progress, elevation and happiness of man, and so on from century to century without end, my Trustees of each age shall determin how they can best aid man in his upward march to higher and higher stages of development unceasingly; for now we know that man was created, not with an instinct for his own degradation, but imbued with the desire and the power for improvement to which, perchance, there may be no limit short of perfection even here in this life upon erth.

Let my Trustees therefore ask themselvs from time to time, from age to age, how they can best help man in his glorious ascent onward and upward and to this end devote this fund.

Thanking you for your cordial acceptance of this trust and your harty approval of its object, I am

Very gratefully yours,

ANDREW CARNEGIE.

Witness:

LOUISE WHITFIELD CARNEGIE.
MARGARET CARNEGIE.

ACCEPTANCE OF THE GIFT

On the date of Mr. Carnegie's letter, the Board of Trustees designated by him, met in Washington, and Mr. Choate addressed Mr. Carnegie and the members of the Board as follows:

Mr. President, I suppose the first business in order would be the formal acceptance of this remarkable gift from Mr. Carnegie. It is impossible for me, or I think for anyone, to find adequate words to express our appreciation and gratitude for this wonderful gift. Mr. Carnegie has been known for many years now as a great benefactor to his race and the whole civilized world is covered with proofs of his beneficence. Great trusts that he has established for the benefit of mankind have already demonstrated the wisdom of his designs and his gifts; but in this enterprise for peace which he has undertaken, he has in my judgment attempted the most difficult, as well as the most far reaching and beneficent, of all his works.

Twenty years ago such a proposition as he has made in the remarkable paper that he has read would have been received with wonder and incredulity, and would have been regarded as hopeless and impossible; but enormous progress has been made in those twenty years, and very largely by his personal influence. Twelve years ago, when the Emperor of Russia first proposed that the nations of the earth should assemble by their accredited representatives to consider the question of peace and disarmament or mitigation and regulation of armament, the proposition was received almost with contempt in many countries of the world; but when that body assembled—there is nobody who can tell us better than Dr. White about that—it made immense progress in the direction of peace and harmony among nations. Eight years afterwards, when under your direction, Mr. Chairman, we went again to The Hague for the same purpose, still further progress was made, and by the result of those two assemblages, as the result also of the cultivation of public opinion in favor of peace, among all civilized nations, this proposed gift of Mr. Carnegie is not only made possible but the promise of it is to my mind absolutely certain.

At the same time I think it may be regarded as the most difficult work that he has yet entrusted to any board of trustees or has himself undertaken. That it is sure to come in the end, no reasonable man can doubt; but anyone who has attempted any work in this direction knows the enormous difficulties that lie in the way, in the prejudices, the interests and the determination of the various great nations of the world. I will not attempt to enlarge upon the subject. I am sure that we shall devote our best endeavors to carry out the object that Mr. Carnegie has expressed in his letter of gift, and that among our first objects will certainly be to promote what he has evidently so much at heart, and what he is so absolutely assured will be hailed with cordial welcome on the other side of the border—the ratification of the treaty that he has referred to between England and the United States—for I am satisfied that if those two nations are bound together in terms of lasting

friendship and peace it would go far to secure the peace of the whole world. I therefore offer this resolution of acceptance:

Resolved, That the Trust Fund, for the promotion of peace, specified in the instrument subscribed to and delivered this day by Mr. Andrew Carnegie, be and it is hereby accepted for the purposes prescribed by the donor.

Resolved, That in undertaking to hold and use, in trust, this munificent gift for the benefit of mankind, the Trustees are moved by a deep sense of the sincere and noble spirit of humanity which inspires the donor of the Fund. They feel that all thoughtful men and women should be grateful to him, and should be glad to aid, so far as lies within their power, towards the accomplishment of the much-to-be-desired end upon which he has fixed his hopes, and to which he desires to contribute. They are not unmindful of the delicacy and difficulty involved in dealing with so great a sum, for such a purpose, wisely and not mischievously, and in ways which shall be practical and effective. They accept the Trust in the belief that, although, doubtless, many mistakes may be made, great and permanent good can be accomplished.

The Chairman directed the Secretary to call the name of each Trustee, in order that the Trust might be accepted personally by each Trustee present, and the resolution was unanimously adopted. The Chairman then declared that by these acceptances the persons present were constituted Trustees under the instrument of gift, with the powers and obligations specified therein.

PROPOSED CHARTER APPROVED IN THE BY-LAWS OF THE ASSOCIATION¹

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following persons, namely, Robert S. Brookings, Thomas Burke, Nicholas Murray Butler, John L. Cadwalader, Joseph H. Choate, Cleveland H. Dodge, Charles W. Eliot, Robert A. Franks, Arthur William Foster, John W. Foster, Austen G. Fox, William M. Howard, Samuel Mather, Andrew J. Montague, George W. Perkins, Henry S. Pritchett, Elihu Root, Jacob G. Schmidlapp, James Brown Scott, James L. Slayden, Albert K. Smiley, Oscar S. Straus, Charles L. Taylor, Charlemagne Tower, Andrew D. White, John Sharp Williams, Robert S. Woodward, Luke E. Wright, their associates and successors, duly chosen, are hereby incorporated and declared to be a body corporate of the District of Columbia by the name of the "Carnegie Endowment for International Peace," and by such name shall be known and have perpetual succession, with the powers, limitations, and restrictions herein contained.

SECTION 2. That the objects of the corporation shall be to advance the cause of peace among nations, to hasten the abolition of international war, and to encourage and promote a peaceful settlement of international differences, and, in particular—

(a) To promote a thorough and scientific investigation and study of the causes of war and of the practical methods to prevent and avoid it.

(b) To aid in the development of international law, and a general agreement on the rules thereof, and the acceptance of the same among nations.

(c) To diffuse information, and to educate public opinion regarding the causes, nature, and effects of war, and means for its prevention and avoidance.

(d) To establish a better understanding of international rights and duties and a more perfect sense of international justice among the inhabitants of civilized countries.

(e) To cultivate friendly feelings between the inhabitants of different countries, and to increase the knowledge and understanding of each other by the several nations.

(f) To promote a general acceptance of peaceable methods in the settlement of international disputes.

(g) To maintain, promote, and assist such establishments, organizations, associations, and agencies as shall be deemed necessary or useful in the accomplishment of the purposes of the corporation, or any of them.

¹ H. R. 32084, Sixty-First Congress. This bill has not been reintroduced in subsequent Congresses.

(h) To take and hold such property, real or personal, and to invest and keep invested and receive and apply the income of such funds, and to construct and maintain such buildings or establishments, as shall be deemed necessary to prosecute and develop the purposes of the corporation, or any of them.

(i) To do and perform all lawful acts or things necessary or proper in the judgment of the Trustees to promote the objects of the corporation.

With full power, however, to the Trustees hereinafter named, and their successors, from time to time, to modify the conditions and regulations under which the work shall be carried on, and the particular purposes to which the income shall be applied, so as to secure the application of the funds in the manner best adapted to the conditions of the time: *Provided*, That the purposes of the corporation shall at all times be among the foregoing or kindred thereto.

SECTION 3. That the management and direction of the affairs of the corporation and the control and disposition of its property and funds shall be vested in a Board of Trustees, twenty-eight in number, to be composed of the following individuals: Robert S. Brookings, Thomas Burke, Nicholas Murray Butler, John L. Cadwalader, Joseph H. Choate, Cleveland H. Dodge, Charles W. Eliot, Robert A. Franks, Arthur William Foster, John W. Foster, Austen G. Fox, William M. Howard, Samuel Mather, Andrew J. Montague, George W. Perkins, Henry S. Pritchett, Elihu Root, Jacob G. Schmidlapp, James Brown Scott, James L. Slayden, Albert K. Smiley, Oscar S. Straus, Charles L. Taylor, Charlemagne Tower, Andrew D. White, John Sharp Williams, Robert S. Woodward, Luke E. Wright, who shall constitute the first Board of Trustees. Vacancies caused by death, resignation, or otherwise shall be filled by the remaining Trustees in such manner as shall be prescribed from time to time by the by-laws of the corporation. The persons so elected shall thereupon become Trustees and also members of the corporation.

SECTION 4. That the principal office of the corporation shall be located in the District of Columbia, but offices may be maintained and meetings of the Trustees and committees thereof may be held elsewhere, as provided by the by-laws of the corporation.

SECTION 5. That the Board of Trustees shall be entitled to take, hold, and administer any securities, funds or property which may at any time be given, devised, or bequeathed to them or to the corporation for the purposes of the trust; with full power from time to time to adopt a common seal, to appoint such officers and agents, whether members of the Board of Trustees or otherwise, as may be deemed necessary for carrying on the business of the corporation, at such salaries or remuneration as the Trustees may deem proper; with full power to adopt by-laws and such rules or regulations as shall be deemed necessary to secure the safe and convenient transaction of the business of the corporation; and full power and discretion to invest any principal and deal with and expend the income of the corporation in such manner as in the judgment of the Trustees will best promote the objects hereinbefore set forth; and, in

general, to have and use all the powers and authority necessary and proper to promote such objects and carry out the purposes of the corporation. The Trustees shall have power to hold as investments any securities given, assigned, or transferred to them or to the corporation by any person, persons, or corporation, and to retain such investments, and to invest any sums or amounts from time to time in such securities and in such form and manner as may be permitted to trustees or to charitable or literary corporations for investment according to the laws of the States of New York, Pennsylvania, or Massachusetts, or any of them, or in such securities as may be authorized for investment by any deed of trust, or by any act or deed of gift or last will and testament.

SECTION 6. That all personal property and funds of the corporation held, or used, for the purposes thereof, pursuant to the provisions of this act, whether of principal or income, shall, so long as the same shall be so used, be exempt from taxation by the United States or any Territory or District thereof: *Provided*, That such exemption shall not apply to any property, principal or income, which shall not be held or used for the purposes of the corporation.

SECTION 7. That the services of the Trustees, when acting as such, shall be gratuitous, but the corporation may provide for the reasonable expenses incurred by the Trustees in attending meetings or otherwise in the performance of their duties.

SECTION 8. That Congress may from time to time alter, repeal, or modify this act of incorporation, but no contract or individual right made or acquired shall thereby be divested or impaired.

BY-LAWS OF THE ASSOCIATION

ADOPTED MARCH 9, 1911

ARTICLE I

THE TRUSTEES

SECTION 1. Pending the incorporation of the Trustees, the business of the Trust shall be conducted by the Trustees as an unincorporated association, and shall be managed and controlled by the Board of Trustees, which shall consist of twenty-eight members, who shall hold office continuously and not for a stated term.

The name of the association shall be "Carnegie Endowment for International Peace."

SECTION 2. Vacancies in the Board of Trustees shall be filled by the Trustees, by ballot, by a vote of two-thirds of the Trustees present at a meeting. No person shall be elected, however, who shall not have been nominated, in writing, by some member of the Board of Trustees twenty days before an annual or special meeting. A list of the persons so nominated, with the names of the proposers, shall be mailed to each member of the Board of Trustees twenty days before a meeting, and no other nomination shall be considered except by the unanimous consent of the Trustees present.

SECTION 3. In case any Trustee shall fail to attend three successive annual meetings of the Board, he shall thereupon cease to be a Trustee.

SECTION 4. No Trustee shall receive any compensation for his services as such.

ARTICLE II

MEETINGS

SECTION 1. The principal office of the association shall be in the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia. The annual meeting of the Board of Trustees shall be held on the third Friday of April in each year.¹

SECTION 2. Special meetings of the Board may be called by the Executive Committee at such place as the Committee shall determine, by notice served personally upon or mailed to the usual address of each Trustee, twenty days prior to the meeting, as the names and addresses of such Trustees appear upon the books of the association.

A special meeting of the Board on the second Friday of November in each year shall be called and held in accordance with the provisions of this section, for the transaction of such business as the Board shall determine upon, including any special appropriations that may be found necessary.²

¹As amended December 12, 1912.

²As amended April 18, 1913.

SECTION 3. Special meetings shall be called by the president in the same manner upon the written request of seven members of the Board.

SECTION 4. A majority of the Trustees shall constitute a quorum.

SECTION 5. The order of business at the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees shall be as follows:

1. Calling the roll.
2. Reading of the notice of the meeting.
3. Reading of the minutes of the last annual or special meeting.
4. Reports of officers.
5. Reports of committees.
6. Election of officers and Trustees.
7. Miscellaneous business.

ARTICLE III

OFFICERS

SECTION 1. The officers of the association shall be a president and a vice president, who shall be elected from the members of the Board by ballot annually. There shall also be a secretary elected from the members of the Board, who shall serve during the pleasure of the Board, and a treasurer, who may or may not be a member of the Board, who shall be elected by the Board and serve during the pleasure of the Board.

ARTICLE IV

THE PRESIDENT

SECTION 1. The president shall be the presiding officer of the association and chairman, *ex officio*, of the Executive Committee. He shall preside at all meetings of the Board or the Executive Committee, and exercise the usual duties of a presiding officer. He shall have general supervision of all matters of administration and of all the affairs of the association.

SECTION 2. In the absence or disability of the president, his duties shall be performed by the vice president.

ARTICLE V

THE SECRETARY

SECTION 1. The secretary shall be the chief administrative officer of the association and, subject to the authority of the Board and the Executive Committee, shall have immediate charge of the administration of its affairs and of the work undertaken by it or with its funds. He shall devote his entire time to the work of the association. He shall prepare and submit to the Board of Trustees and to the Executive Committee plans, suggestions and recommendations for the work of the association, shall carry on its correspondence, and generally supervise the work of the association. He shall sign and execute all instruments in the name of the association when authorized to do so by the Board of

Trustees or by the Executive Committee or the Finance Committee. He shall countersign all cheques, orders, bills or drafts for the payment of money, and shall perform the usual duties of a secretary and such other duties as may be assigned to him by the Board or the Executive Committee.

SECTION 2. He shall be the legal custodian of all property of the association whose custody is not otherwise provided for. He shall submit to the Board of Trustees, at least thirty days before its annual meeting, a written report of the operations and business of the association for the preceding fiscal year, with such recommendations as he shall approve.

SECTION 3. He shall act, *ex officio*, as secretary of the Board of Trustees and of the Executive Committee, and shall have custody of the seal and affix the same when directed so to do by the Board, the Executive Committee or the Finance Committee.

SECTION 4. An assistant secretary may be appointed by the Executive Committee to perform the duties or exercise the powers of the secretary, or some part thereof.

ARTICLE VI

THE TREASURER

SECTION 1. The treasurer shall have the care and custody of all funds and property of the association as distinguished from the permanent invested funds and securities, and shall deposit the same in such bank, trust company or depository as the Board of Trustees or the Executive Committee shall designate, and shall, subject to the direction of the Board or the Executive Committee, disburse and dispose of the same, and shall perform the usual duties incident to the office of treasurer. He shall report to each meeting of the Executive Committee. He shall keep proper books of account of all moneys or disposition of property received and paid out on account of the association, and shall exhibit the same when required by the Executive Committee, the Finance Committee or any officer of the association. He shall submit a report of the accounts and financial condition of the association, and of all moneys received or expended by him, at each annual meeting of the association. He may be required to give a bond for the faithful discharge of his duties, in such sum as the Executive Committee may require.

SECTION 2. An assistant treasurer may be appointed by the Executive Committee to perform the duties and exercise the powers, or some part thereof, of the treasurer. Such assistant treasurer may be either an individual or a corporation, who may in like manner be required to furnish a bond.

ARTICLE VII

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

SECTION 1. There shall be an Executive Committee, consisting of the president, the secretary, and five other Trustees elected by the Board by ballot for a

term of three years who shall be eligible for reelection. The members first elected shall determine their respective terms by lot, two to serve three years, two to serve two years and one a single year. A member elected to fill a vacancy shall serve for the remainder of the term.

SECTION 2. The Executive Committee shall, subject to the authority of the Board, and when the Board is not in session, exercise all the powers of the Board in the management, direction and supervision of the business and the conduct of the affairs of the association. It may appoint advisory committees, or agents, with such powers and duties as it shall approve, and shall fix salaries of officers, agents and employees.

SECTION 3. The Executive Committee shall direct the manner in which the books and accounts of the association shall be kept, and shall cause to be examined from time to time the accounts and vouchers of the treasurer for moneys received and paid out by him. Such committee shall submit a written report to the Board at each meeting of the Board, and shall submit an annual report to the annual meeting of the Board.

SECTION 4. Whenever any vacancy shall occur in the Executive Committee or in the office of secretary or treasurer, or in any other office of the association by death, resignation or otherwise, the vacancy shall be filled by appointment by the Executive Committee until the next annual meeting of the Board of Trustees.

SECTION 5. A majority of the Executive Committee shall constitute a quorum.

ARTICLE VIII

FINANCE COMMITTEE

SECTION 1. The Finance Committee shall consist of three Trustees to be elected by the Trustees by ballot annually.

SECTION 2. The Finance Committee shall have custody of the permanent invested funds and securities of the association and general charge of its investments, and shall care for, invest and dispose of the same subject to the directions of the Board of Trustees and of the Executive Committee. It shall consider and recommend to the Board from time to time such measures as in its opinion will promote the financial interests of the association, and shall make a report at each annual meeting of the Board.

Pending incorporation the title to the permanent invested funds and securities of the association, as well as the custody thereof, shall be vested in the Finance Committee in trust for the association.

ARTICLE IX

TERMS OF OFFICE

The terms of office of all officers and of all members of committees shall continue until their successors in each case are appointed.

ARTICLE X

FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION

SECTION 1. The fiscal year of the association shall commence on the first day of July in each year.

SECTION 2. The Executive Committee, at least one month prior to the annual meeting in each year, shall cause the accounts of the association to be audited by a skilled accountant, to be appointed by the president, and shall submit to the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees a full statement of the finances and work of the association, and shall mail to each member of the Board of Trustees a detailed estimate of expenses and requirements for appropriation for the ensuing fiscal year, thirty days before the annual meeting.

SECTION 3. The Board of Trustees at the annual meeting in each year shall make general appropriations for the ensuing fiscal year, and may make special appropriations from time to time.

SECTION 4. The securities of the association and other evidences of property shall be deposited under such safeguards as the Trustees or the Executive Committee shall designate; and the moneys of the association shall be deposited in such banks or depositories as may from time to time be designated by the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE XI

These by-laws may be amended at any annual or special meeting of the Board of Trustees by a majority vote of the members present, provided written notice of the proposed amendment shall be personally served upon, or mailed to the usual address of, each member of the Board at least twenty days prior to such meeting.

ARTICLE XII

The Executive Committee is hereby empowered to accept, on behalf of the association, a charter of the tenor and form reported by the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives to the House on the third day of February, 1911 [H. R. 32084, "To incorporate the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace"], and laid before the Trustees of this association on the ninth day of March, 1911, with such alterations and amendments thereto as may be imposed by Congress and are not, in the judgment of the Executive Committee, inconsistent with the effective prosecution of the purposes of the association.

Upon the granting of such charter the property and business of the association shall be transferred to the corporation so formed and a meeting of the Trustees shall be called for the purpose of regulating and directing the further conduct of the business by the corporation.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

TO THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE
CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE:

The Executive Committee submits the following report for the last fiscal year, in accordance with the requirements of Article VII, Section 3, of the By-Laws, being the eighth report since the Endowment was founded.

The Executive Committee has held seven meetings since the annual meeting of the Board on April 19, 1918, on the following dates: April 19, May 28, September 30, November 11, December 16, 1918, January 13 and February 10, 1919. The minutes of these meetings have been sent to each member of the Board of Trustees by the Secretary. The Trustees have also received from the Secretary the monthly report of the Treasurer submitted to the Executive Committee at each meeting, as required by Article VI, Section 1, of the By-Laws. They have also received statements showing the appropriations made by the Trustees at their last annual meeting and the allotments made by the Executive Committee from these appropriations, and the sum that remains in the form of an unexpended balance.

The Executive Committee calls attention to the complete statement of disbursements by the Secretary's office and the three Divisions of the Endowment, which appears in the annual report of the Secretary. This statement covers the entire financial history of the Endowment from the date of its organization, December 14, 1910, up to and including June 30, 1918, arranged by years, by Divisions, and by the purposes for which money has been allotted and expended, divided into five main groups. The tables show the total expenditures of each of the eight years of the Endowment history, and the exact objects of the expenditures for each year, by each Division.

In connection with these financial statements, the Executive Committee also submits resolutions for the approval of the Trustees, showing the requirements for appropriation for the fiscal year 1919-20.

Pursuant to Article X, Section 2, of the By-Laws, the Executive Committee has caused the accounts of the Endowment to be audited by a skilled accountant, whose report will be submitted at the approaching annual meeting of the Board.

On January 13, the Executive Committee called for a report from the Secretary, now being prepared, under which the official and clerical staff of the Endowment may secure the benefits of the insurance and annuity plan of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. Under it, for every

official or clerk who contributes five per cent of his or her annual salary for an annuity and insurance, the Endowment will contribute a like amount.

The Board will be called upon to fill a vacancy in its number, the Honorable Andrew D. White having died November 4, 1918. An appropriate memorial of Dr. White was adopted at the semi-annual meeting of the Board on December 16 last. A list of the gentlemen nominated to fill this vacancy in the Board has been sent to the Trustees in accordance with Article I, Section 2, of the By-Laws.

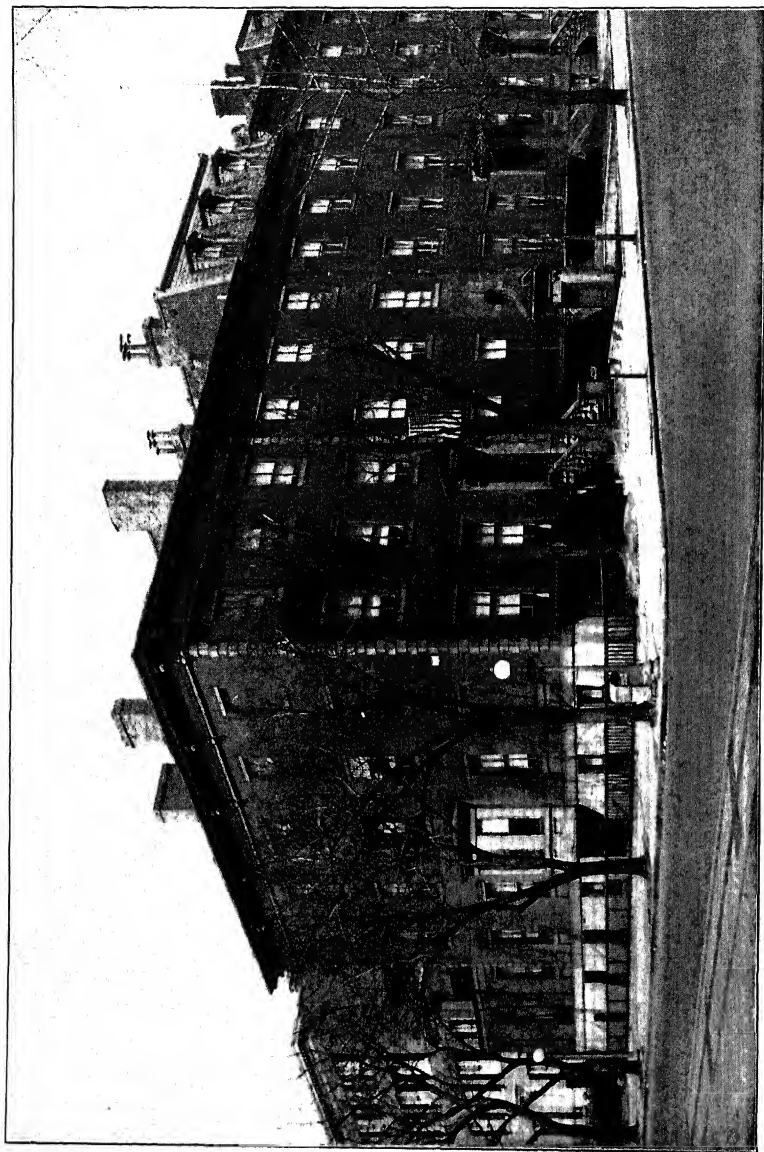
The Board will also be called upon to elect, in regular course, a President, Vice President, a Finance Committee, and to fill two vacancies in the Executive Committee arising from the expiration of the terms of Mr. Montague and Mr. Pritchett.

At the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees on April 20, 1917, the sum of \$500,000 was unanimously voted, to be expended by the Executive Committee as speedily as may be, to aid in the reconstruction of homes in the devastated portions of France, Belgium, Serbia or Russia, as an expression of their desire to show in a practical way their sympathy with the peoples of Europe who were compelled to bear the brunt of the German onslaught. The utilization of this appropriation was assigned to the Acting Director of the Division of Intercourse and Education, who entered at once into correspondence with the proper officials of the countries named, with a view of determining the methods whereby this appropriation could best be expended, in complete cooperation with these governments. In each case, the response was that the plans for reconstruction must wait until the end of the war before they could be perfected and put into effect. In consequence, all action under the appropriation of the Trustees was held in abeyance.

At the semi-annual meeting of the Board on December 16, 1918, the resolution of the Board making this appropriation was modified and the words "homes in" were stricken from the resolution as originally adopted, in order that the Executive Committee might be left free to meet the suggestions of the governments of the countries named. An additional amendment to the original resolution was also adopted, appropriating the additional sum of \$50,000 "for the relief of the oppressed nationalities in the Near East formerly under Ottoman control," and there the matter now stands.

The Executive Committee calls the attention of the Trustees to the fact that under the resolution of the Board of Trustees of December 14, 1911, the appropriation of \$500,000, as amended by the additional appropriation of \$50,000, lapses with the end of the present fiscal year. It is now the duty of the Board of Trustees to determine whether they will reappropriate this amount for the purpose originally intended, as modified by the above action.

This appropriation has been partially provided for in a special reserve fund, representing investment in United States Liberty Bonds to the amount of \$253,000, together with accrued interest thereon, making in all, as of February 28, 1919, \$263,543.90, leaving a balance unprovided for of \$286,456.10. A



HEADQUARTERS, CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.

detailed statement of this special reserve fund showing the amount so far provided for the amortization of these appropriations, appears in the monthly reports of the Treasurer.

At the semi-annual meeting of the Board of Trustees, called by the Executive Committee on December 16, 1918, there were present nineteen Trustees, and the proceedings of this meeting have been submitted to the Trustees in printed form. The meeting was interesting and important by reason of the reports submitted and addresses made.

At this meeting the Trustees were informed of the fact that the Secretary of the Endowment, who is also the Director of the Division of International Law, and the Assistant to the Secretary, who is also the Assistant Director of the Division of International Law, had been designated by the Secretary of State to accompany the American delegation to the Peace Conference now in progress in Paris, the former as technical adviser to the American delegation, and that three additional members of the official staff of the Division of International Law had been designated to accompany them to Paris. These five members of the Endowment's staff sailed for France on December 3, last, in the vessel which carried the President of the United States, his fellow members of the Peace Commission, and other technical representatives of the government. The date of the return of these members of the Endowment's staff is uncertain at this time.

The appointment by the government of these five members of the Endowment's staff was the natural sequence to the service which the Endowment has been rendering to the Department of State during the past two years, under the correspondence which for the greater convenience of the Board is reproduced as follows:

April 21, 1917.

HONORABLE ROBERT LANSING,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. SECRETARY: It is my very pleasant duty to inform you that at a special meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace held at the headquarters of the Endowment in Washington on April 19, 1917, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Endowment offers to the Government of the United States the services of the Division of International Law, its personnel and equipment, for dealing with the pressure of international business incident to the war.

The Division of International Law of the Endowment has been engaged since its organization in researches and the preparation of material bearing upon the history and development of international law and, since the outbreak of the European War, upon many questions arising out of the war. It has available a large amount of information and a corps of trained officers and employes, all of which, by the above resolution, are placed at the disposal of the government. The resolution also includes the equipment of the Division of International Law, which is located in the headquarters buildings at Numbers 2 and 4 Jackson Place. The resolution, therefore, is to be considered as placing this Division of the Endowment at the disposal of the government as a unit.

Of course, a general offer to the government should be interpreted as an offer to the particular department of the government to which the Division of International Law may be of more appropriate service, and, since the nature of the work of the Division is in line with, and many of its officers and employes are former officers and employes of the Department of State, I feel that the services and equipment of the Division should be offered to that Department, which offer I hereby convey as the representative of the Endowment in carrying out the above resolution of the Board of Trustees.

Should this offer prove acceptable to you, the Division, its equipment and personnel, is at the disposal of the Department of State, for such service as it may be called upon to perform, and, as Director of the Division of International Law, I should be pleased to discuss with you at your convenience any arrangements which you might care to make, in order to render this offer more effective.

I am,

Very respectfully,

JAMES BROWN SCOTT,
Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, April 26, 1917.

DOCTOR JAMES BROWN SCOTT,
Secretary, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR DOCTOR SCOTT: I am in receipt of your letter of the 21st containing a copy of the resolution, adopted on the 19th by the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, in which the Board offers to the government the services of the Endowment's Division of International Law, its personnel and equipment.

I wish to express to you the very sincere thanks of the government for the generous offer of the Board of Trustees and on its behalf to accept the offer.

As you point out in your letter the Department of State is the department of the government which can avail itself of the services of the Division and I, therefore, feel personally very grateful to the Board for thus adding to the active force of the Department at a time when the burden of work is heavy and increasing from day to day.

I shall take the first opportunity to confer with you as to the incorporation of the Division into the public service in order that it may become an efficient adjunct to this Department and may enter upon its labors at the earliest possible time.

It will oblige me if you will convey to the Board of Trustees the appreciation of the government of their patriotic action in making the offer of service and the gratification which it gives me to accept it.

Very sincerely yours,

ROBERT LANSING.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Washington, February 28, 1918.

DR. JAMES BROWN SCOTT,
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

MY DEAR DR. SCOTT: Referring to your letter of April 21, 1917, conveying, as the representative of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, the resolution of the Board of Trustees adopted on April 19, 1917, that the Endowment offer to the government of the United States the services of its Division of International Law, its personnel and equipment for dealing with the pressure of international business incident to the war, and referring

to my reply of April 26 last accepting this offer, I beg to say that the Department is desirous of having the services of the Division of International Law, its personnel and equipment for the present centered upon special work which it has been deemed desirable to have undertaken with respect to the effect of the present war on the principles and rules of international law, with respect to the proposals which have been made for a world organization after the termination of this war, and with respect to other questions incidental to the great conflict. I shall take the opportunity of conferring with you from time to time in respect to this special work.

Very sincerely yours,

ROBERT LANSING.

Immediately upon receipt of Mr. Lansing's acceptance of the tender, the Division of International Law was utilized to its full capacity in preparation of confidential studies desired by the Department of State, in connection with the Peace Conference, the coming of which was already foreseen. Nineteen projects of this character, comprising in all twenty-four volumes, were undertaken, fourteen of which, comprising seventeen volumes, have been or are being printed by the Government Printing Office. Three projects comprising six volumes are being printed at the expense of the Endowment, and will bear its imprint. They are as follows:

Translation of the Proceedings of the Hague Peace Conference (4 volumes),
Autonomy and Federation within Empire (1 volume),
Peace Proposals, December 13, 1916, to November 11, 1918 (Pamphlet No. 31, 1 volume).

Of the total number of State Department projects nine have already been printed, seven are in page proof, and the remaining volumes will be completed before June 30. The titles of this confidential work were submitted to the Board of Trustees in the memorandum printed for the semi-annual meeting of the Trustees on December 16, 1918. This memorandum was and continues to be confidential.

To permit the rapid completion of this work for the Department of State an allotment of \$10,000 was made by the Executive Committee on March 2, 1918, a second allotment of \$10,000 on September 30, 1918, and a third allotment of \$10,000 on January 13, 1919. This third allotment will be sufficient to complete this work, all of which as now planned will be in the hands of the Department of State prior to June 30 next. In order to make this rapid progress it has been necessary to employ temporarily some eighteen clerks, many of them of high qualifications. This extra force has been diminished as the progress of the work permitted, and all of these clerks will be released from service before the end of the fiscal year.

In addition to the confidential work for the Department of State above described, the Endowment has been furnishing office accommodations and facilities for a group of clerks who were assigned certain other confidential work by the International Law Committee of the Inquiry in New York, and were trans-

ferred to Washington when Mr. Miller, in charge of the work, went to Paris in December. The Endowment had no other relations to this work except to pay the salary of the clerk in charge, and to assist in the handling of proofs. This work is expected to be completed by May 30.

The Executive Committee deemed it desirable to prevent any confusion of responsibility which might be incident to the service of members of its staff in connection with the Peace Conference in Paris, and accordingly, as will appear by the minutes of the Committee meeting of January 13, 1919, adopted a resolution, giving to the five gentlemen mentioned leave of absence from the service of the Endowment from the time of their appointment by the government until further order of the Committee.

Resolutions Submitted for Approval of the Trustees

To carry out the recommendations approved by the Executive Committee, and printed in the statement of requirements for appropriation forwarded to the members of the Board in tabulated form, the following resolutions are submitted for consideration and adoption by the Board:

APPROPRIATION FOR ADMINISTRATION

Resolved, That the sum of fifty-five thousand, one hundred and forty-two dollars be, and it is hereby, appropriated to be expended under the direction of the Executive Committee during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, for the purposes of administration, and charged to the current income for that year.

APPROPRIATION FOR SUNDRY PURPOSES

Resolved, That the sum of twenty-nine thousand, one hundred and two dollars be, and it is hereby, appropriated to be expended under the direction of the Executive Committee during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, for sundry purposes, and charged to the current income for that year.

APPROPRIATION FOR THE DIVISION OF INTERCOURSE AND EDUCATION

Resolved, That the sum of two hundred and six thousand, seven hundred and twenty dollars be, and it is hereby, appropriated to be expended under the direction of the Executive Committee during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, for the Division of Intercourse and Education, and charged to the current income for that year.

APPROPRIATION FOR THE DIVISION OF ECONOMICS AND HISTORY

Resolved, That the sum of one hundred and twenty-one thousand dollars be, and it is hereby, appropriated to be expended under the direction of the Executive Committee during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, for the Division of Economics and History, and charged to the current income for that year.

APPROPRIATION FOR THE DIVISION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

Resolved, That the sum of seventy-two thousand, five hundred and fourteen dollars be, and it is hereby, appropriated to be expended under the

direction of the Executive Committee during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, for the Division of International Law, and charged to the current income for that year.

APPROPRIATION FOR EMERGENCIES

Resolved, That to meet unforeseen emergencies as they arise during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, the sum of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars be, and it is hereby, appropriated, as a separate fund from the unappropriated balance of the income of the Endowment, to be specially allotted by the Executive Committee in its discretion.

Funds Available for Appropriation for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1920

Balance of unappropriated income, June 30, 1918 ¹		\$183,188.18
Income for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919:		
Interest on the endowment fund.....	\$500,000.00	
Interest on income invested (estimated).....	10,750.00	
Interest on bank deposits (estimated).....	10,000.00	
Sales of publications (to February 28, 1919).....	18.17	
Royalties on publications (to February 28, 1919).....	219.40	
Miscellaneous receipts (to February 28, 1919).....	105.00	
	<u>\$521,092.57</u>	
Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919.....	502,306.00	
		<u>18,786.57</u>
Total estimated unappropriated surplus June 30, 1919 ¹		\$201,974.75
Balances of appropriations and allotments subject to be covered into the treasury June 30, 1919 (estimated) ¹ :		
Unallotted balance of 1918 appropriations (subject to allotment until June 30, 1919).....	\$10,332.69	
Unexpended balances of 1918 allotments (Jan. 31, 1919).....	\$232,680.27	
Less amount which it is estimated will be used	<u>52,680.27</u>	
		<u>180,000.00</u>
		<u>190,332.69</u>
Total estimated surplus, June 30, 1919 ¹		\$392,307.44
Income for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920:		
Interest on the endowment fund.....	\$500,000.00	
Interest on income invested (estimated).....	10,750.00	
Interest on bank deposits (estimated).....	10,000.00	
		<u>520,750.00</u>
Total.....		\$913,057.44
Less special reserve fund (as of Feb. 28, 1919) for the amortization of \$550,000 appropriated for relief in devastated portions of Europe and the Near East:		
Investment in U. S. Liberty Bonds, and accrued interest...	\$263,543.90	
Interest on Liberty Bonds to June 30, 1920 (estimated)....	<u>13,450.00</u>	
		<u>276,993.90</u>
Total funds available for appropriation for the fiscal year 1920 ¹		\$636,063.54

¹ Exclusive of \$550,000 appropriated for relief in devastated portions of Europe and the Near East for which a special reserve fund has been established. This amount is subject to reversion to the treasury June 30, 1919.

Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, recommended
by the Executive Committee:

Administration	\$55,142.00
Sundry purposes	29,102 00
Division of Intercourse and Education	206,720.00
Division of Economics and History	121,000.00
Division of International Law	72,514.00
Emergency appropriation	<u>125,000.00</u>

Total appropriations for the fiscal year 1920 \$609,478.00

Estimated balance of unappropriated income at the end of the fiscal
year 1920 if the above appropriations are made¹ \$26,585.54

¹ Exclusive of \$550,000 appropriated for relief in devastated portions of Europe and the Near East for which a special reserve fund has been established. This amount is subject to reversion to the treasury June 30, 1919.

Respectfully submitted,

ELIHU ROOT, *Chairman*,
NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER,
AUSTEN G. FOX,
ANDREW J. MONTAGUE,
HENRY S. PRITCHETT,
CHARLEMAGNE TOWER.

S. N. D. NORTH,
Acting Secretary.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *April 10, 1919*.

APPENDIX

Financial Statement

Showing Allotments as Compared with Estimates and Appropriations for the Fiscal Years 1918 and 1919

SECRETARY'S OFFICE AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION, 1918

Date of Allotment		Estimated and Appropriated	Allotments
May 22, 1917.	Salaries—officials.....	\$19,000.00	\$19,000.00
May 22, 1917.	Salaries—clerks.....	14,080.00	14,080.00
May 22, 1917.	Stationery and office expenses.....	5,500.00	5,500.00
May 22, 1917.	Maintenance of headquarters.....	4,530.00	4,530.00
May 22, 1917.	Traveling expenses.....	3,000.00	3,000.00
May 22, 1917.	Entertainment of distinguished visitors.....	1,000.00	1,000.00
May 22, 1917.	Contingencies.....	500.00	500.00
		<u>\$47,610.00</u>	<u>\$47,610.00</u>
May 22, 1917.	Maintenance and upkeep of the Library.....	\$5,440.00	\$5,440.00
May 22, 1917.	Publication and distribution of the Year Book for 1918.....	7,000.00	7,000.00
		<u>\$12,440.00</u>	<u>\$12,440.00</u>

DIVISION OF INTERCOURSE AND EDUCATION, 1918

Date of Allotment		Estimated and Appropriated	Allotments
April 20, 1917.	Expenses of the Division in New York (salaries, rent, stationery, etc.).....	\$12,660.00	\$12,660.00
April 20, 1917.	International Arbitration League.....	1,000.00	953.00
April 20, 1917.	American Association for International Conciliation.....	39,950.00	39,450.00
April 20, 1917.	Entertainment of distinguished foreign visitors... Honoraria of the Special Correspondents:	5,000.00	5,000.00
April 20, 1917.	Alfred H. Fried..... \$1,000.00	4,400.00	1,000.00
April 20, 1917.	Francis W. Hirst..... 500.00		900.00
April 20, 1917.	T. Miyaoka..... 900.00		
April 20, 1917.	Wilhelm Paszkowski..... 500.00		
April 20, 1917.	Otfried Nippold..... 1,500.00		1,700.00
Oct. 8, 1917.	Sir William Collins.....		500.00
Oct. 8, 1917.	Christian L. Lange.....		500.00
May 28, 1918.	Additional payments by reason of loss by exchange Publicity.....	20,000.00	600.00
April 20, 1917.	Work through newspapers and periodicals... International polity clubs and other work in colleges and summer schools.....	15,000.00	20,000.00
April 20, 1917.	Work through international polity clubs..... \$15,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00
May 22, 1917.	Courses in universities on international relations..... 10,000.00		
	Other subventions in the United States:		
April 20, 1917.	France-America Com. of New York..... \$2,500.00	3,000.00	3,000.00
April 20, 1917.	American Group of the Interparliamentary Union..... 500.00		
April 20, 1917.	Maintenance of the European Bureau at Paris ...	16,000.00	9,197.58

Date of Allotment		Estimated and Appropriated	Allotments
May 22, 1917.	Latin American exchange.	\$40,000.00	\$40,000.00
May 22, 1917.	International visits of representative men.	20,000.00	20,000.00
May 22, 1917.	Contingencies.	41,990.00	41,990.00
May 28, 1918.	Japan Society of New York.	5,000.00	5,000.00
May 28, 1918.	Relations between the United States and Italy.		2,500.00
Nov. 11, 1918.	Visit of Mr. Christian L. Lange to Berlin.		1,000.00
Feb. 10, 1919.	Trip of Mr. Alfred Holman to Paris.		2,500.00
	Preparation of materials for textbooks.	5,000.00	
	Aid to periodicals:		
	<i>Die Friedens-Warte</i>	4,500.00	
	<i>La Paix par le Droit</i>	1,500.00	
	Balance unallotted (February 28, 1919). . .		1,549.42
		<u>\$235,000.00</u>	<u>\$235,000.00</u>

DIVISION OF ECONOMICS AND HISTORY, 1918

Date of Allotment		Estimated and Appropriated	Allotments
May 22, 1917.	Expenses of the Division in New York (salaries, rent, stationery, editorial work, etc.)	\$15,000.00	\$13,000.00
May 22, 1917.	Honoraria of the Committee of Research.	17,000.00	15,000.00
	Research work and collection of material for an economic history of the European War.	54,000.00	
May 28, 1918.	Research work.	\$25,000.00	
May 28, 1918.	Material for an economic study of the European War.	10,000.00	
Sept. 30, 1918. }	Expenses of the Japanese Research Committee.	2,750.00	47,750.00
Nov. 11, 1918. }	Work of the Japanese Research Committee.	10,000.00	
Jan. 13, 1919.	Translating and printing.	25,000.00	
May 28, 1918.	Translations.	\$10,000.00	
May 28, 1918.	Publications.	25,000.00	35,000.00
May 28, 1918.	<i>Nationalism and War in the Near East</i> (honorarium for revised ed.)		500.00
Sept. 30, 1918.	Library of war material, Paris.		400.00
Nov. 11, 1918.	Conference of American economists.		1,000.00
	Contingent fund.	10,000.00	
	Balance unallotted (February 28, 1919).		8,350.00
		<u>\$121,000.00</u>	<u>\$121,000.00</u>

DIVISION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW, 1918

Date of Allotment		Estimated and Appropriated	Allotments
May 22, 1917.	Clerical assistance.	\$10,100.00	\$10,100.00
May 22, 1917.	Office expenses.	2,000.00	2,000.00
May 22, 1917.	Pamphlet series.	2,000.00	2,000.00
May 22, 1917.	Collection and publication of international arbitrations.	6,000.00	6,000.00
	Aid to international law journals:		
May 22, 1917.	Spanish edition of the American Journal of International Law.	8,500.00	8,500.00
May 22, 1917.	<i>Revue Générale de Droit International Public</i> . .	1,500.00	1,500.00
May 22, 1917.	<i>Rivista di Diritto Internazionale</i>	320.00	320.00
May 22, 1917.	Japanese Review of International Law.	1,300.00	1,300.00
May 22, 1917.	<i>Journal du Droit International</i>	2,000.00	2,000.00
May 22, 1917.	Aid to <i>La Société de Législation Comparée</i>	1,500.00	1,500.00

Date of Allotment		Estimated and Appropriated	Allotments
May 22, 1917.	American Society for Judicial Settlement of International Disputes	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00
	Exchange of international law professors	5,000.00	
May 22, 1917.	Lecture tour of Mr. Alejandro Alvarez		5,000.00
May 22, 1917.	Aid to Barclay's <i>New Methods of Adjusting International Disputes</i>	600.00	600.00
May 22, 1917.	Collection of treaties since the Peace of Westphalia	1,250.00	1,250.00
May 22, 1917.	} <i>Bibliothèque Internationale du Droit des Gens</i>	3,000.00	18,000.00
May 28, 1918.			
May 22, 1917.	Official correspondence of the United States regarding the emancipation of Latin American countries	5,000.00	5,000.00
May 22, 1917.	Publications of the Division	20,000.00	10,000.00
Oct. 8, 1917.	Madison's Notes of Debates in the Constitutional Convention		1,300.00
Oct. 8, 1917.	Monograph on plebiscites		250.00
Oct. 8, 1917.	Distribution of Vreeland's <i>Hugo Grotius</i>		687.50
	Classics of International Law	50,000.00	
Oct. 8, 1917.	} Classics of International Law, honoraria		15,000.00
Nov. 1, 1917.			
May 28, 1918.			
April 19, 1918.	Classics of International Law, publication of		15,000.00
Oct. 8, 1917.	Aid to Lawrence's <i>Society of Nations</i>		1,000.00
Oct. 8, 1917.	Aid to <i>La Doctrine Scolastique du Droit de Guerre</i>		1,100.00
Oct. 8, 1917.	Aid to the Grotius Society of London		1,250.00
Nov. 1, 1917.	Spanish edition of diplomatic correspondence of the United States relating to neutral rights and commerce		2,629.08
Jan. 11, 1918.	Aid to Minor's <i>A Republic of Nations</i>		850.00
Jan. 11, 1918.	Purchase of <i>A Survey of International Relations between the United States and Germany</i>		250.00
Mar. 2, 1918.	Collection of Latin American arbitration treaties		1,500.00
Mar. 2, 1918.	Aid to Piggott's series upon belligerent and neutral rights at sea		3,700.00
Mar. 2, 1918.	Assistance for government work		10,000.00
May 28, 1918.	English translation of <i>Die Gestaltung des Völkerrechts nach dem Weltkriege</i>		600.00
May 28, 1918.	Supreme Court decisions in suits between States		16,000.00
May 28, 1918.	French editions of publications		14,541.01
May 28, 1918.	Documents regarding the international relations of China		9,784.14
May 28, 1918.	Publication of the Proceedings of the Hague Conferences		18,000.00
	English summary of the Japanese Review of International Law	2,500.00	
	American Institute of International Law	25,000.00	
	Aid to the study and teaching of international law	25,000.00	
	Aid to <i>Das Werk vom Haag</i>	1,375.00	
	Contingent fund	15,000.00	
	Balance unallotted (February 28, 1919)		433.27
		<u>\$193,945.00</u>	<u>\$193,945.00</u>

RELIEF IN DEVASTATED PORTIONS OF EUROPE, 1918

	Estimated and Appropriated	Allotments
Relief in devastated portions of Europe	\$500,000.00	\$500,000.00
Balance unallotted (February 28, 1919)		
	<u>\$500,000.00</u>	<u>\$500,000.00</u>

RELIEF OF OPPRESSED NATIONALITIES IN THE NEAR EAST, 1918

	Estimated and Appropriated	Allotments
Relief of oppressed nationalities in the Near East	\$50,000.00	
Balance unallotted (February 28, 1919)		\$50,000.00
	<u>\$50,000.00</u>	<u>\$50,000.00</u>

PORTRAIT OF MR. JOSEPH H. CHOATE, 1918

Date of Allotment		Estimated and Appropriated	Allotments
Feb. 13, 1919.	Portrait of Mr. Joseph H. Choate	\$2,000.00	\$2,000.00

SECRETARY'S OFFICE AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION, 1919

Date of Allotment		Estimated and Appropriated	Allotments
May 28, 1918.	Salaries—officials	\$19,900.00	\$19,900.00
May 28, 1918.	Salaries—clerks	14,718.00	14,938.00
Jan. 13, 1919.			
May 28, 1918.	Stationery and office expenses	5,900.00	5,900.00
May 28, 1918.	Maintenance of headquarters	7,394.00	6,744.00
Jan. 13, 1919.	Entertainment of distinguished visitors	1,000.00	500.00
	Traveling expenses	3,000.00	
	Balance unallotted (February 28, 1919)		3,930.00
		<u>\$51,912.00</u>	<u>\$51,912.00</u>

SUNDRY PURPOSES, 1919

Date of Allotment		Estimated and Appropriated	Allotments
May 28, 1918.	Salaries of the Librarian and assistant	\$2,904.00	\$2,904.00
May 28, 1918.	Purchases for the Library	3,000.00	3,000.00
May 28, 1918.	Translating Bureau, salaries	5,874.00	5,874.00
May 28, 1918.	Assistance for government work, salaries	7,524.00	7,524.00
May 28, 1918.	<i>Manual of the Public Benefactions of Andrew Carnegie</i>	5,000.00	5,000.00
May 28, 1918.	Year Book for 1919	8,000.00	8,000.00
		<u>\$32,302.00</u>	<u>\$32,302.00</u>

DIVISION OF INTERCOURSE AND EDUCATION, 1919

Date of Allotment		Estimated and Appropriated	Allotments
April 19, 1918.	Expenses of the Division in New York (salaries, rent, stationery, etc.)	\$14,588.00	\$14,588.00
April 19, 1918.	Maintenance of the European Bureau at Paris . . .	10,000.00	10,000.00
	Honoraria of the Special Correspondents:		
April 19, 1918.	Sir William J. Collins, London . £100	3,650.00	5,000.00
April 19, 1918.	T. Miyaoka, Tokio 1,800 yen		
April 19, 1918.	Otfried Nippold, Berne 8,750 fr.		
April 19, 1918.	Christian L. Lange, Christiania 2,000 kr.		
April 19, 1918.	Edoardo Giretti, Rome 2,500 lire		
April 19, 1918.	American Association for International Concilia- tion	36,550.00	36,550.00

Date of Allotment		Estimated and Appropriated	Allotments
	International Relations:		
April 19, 1918.	Latin American exchange	\$40,000.00	\$40,000.00
April 19, 1918.	Entertainment of distinguished foreign visitors	5,000.00	5,000.00
April 19, 1918.	International visits of representative men	5,000.00	5,000.00
April 19, 1918.	France-America Society	2,500.00	2,500.00
April 19, 1918.	American Group of the Interparliamentary Union	500.00	500.00
April 19, 1918.	International Arbitration League	1,000.00	1,000.00
April 19, 1918.	Work through newspapers and periodicals	20,000.00	20,000.00
	International polity clubs and other work in colleges and summer schools	25,000.00	
	Japan Society of New York	5,000.00	
Dec. 16, 1918.	Replica of the Saint Gaudens statue of Lincoln		20,000.00
	Balance unallotted (February 28, 1919)		8,650.00
		<u>\$168,788.00</u>	<u>\$168,788.00</u>

DIVISION OF ECONOMICS AND HISTORY, 1919

Date of Allotment		Estimated and Appropriated	Allotments
May 28, 1918.	Expenses of the Division in New York (salaries, rent, stationery, editorial work, etc.)	\$13,750.00	\$13,750.00
May 28, 1918.	Honoraria of the Committee of Research	6,500.00	7,500.00
	Research work and collection of material for an economic history of the European War	10,000.00	
	Translating and printing	10,000.00	
	Balance unallotted (February 28, 1919)		19,000.00
		<u>\$40,250.00</u>	<u>\$40,250.00</u>

DIVISION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW, 1919

Date of Allotment		Estimated and Appropriated	Allotments
May 28, 1918.	Clerical assistance	\$10,714.00	\$10,714.00
May 28, 1918.	Office expenses	1,000.00	1,000.00
May 28, 1918.	Pamphlet series	2,000.00	2,000.00
May 28, 1918.	Collection of international arbitrations	6,000.00	6,000.00
	Aid to international law journals:		
May 28, 1918.	Spanish edition of the American Journal of International Law	8,500.00	8,500.00
May 28, 1918.	<i>Revue Générale de Droit International Public</i>	1,500.00	1,500.00
May 28, 1918.	<i>Rivista di Diritto Internazionale</i>	320.00	320.00
May 28, 1918.	Japanese Review of International Law	1,300.00	1,300.00
May 28, 1918.	<i>Journal du Droit International</i>	2,000.00	2,000.00
May 28, 1918. } Aid to <i>La Société de Législation Comparée</i>		1,500.00	2,000.00
Sept. 30, 1918.			
May 28, 1918.	Aid to the Grotius Society of London	1,250.00	1,250.00
May 28, 1918.	Publications of the Division	20,000.00	10,000.00
May 28, 1918.	Fellowships in international law	13,750.00	10,500.00
May 28, 1918.	Collection of authoritative statements regarding the Monroe Doctrine	5,000.00	5,000.00
May 28, 1918.	Russian translations of American state documents		500.00
May 28, 1918.	English summaries of the Japanese Review of International Law		2,500.00
Sept. 30, 1918.	Expenses of the American Institute of International Law		1,000.00
Nov. 11, 1918.	Prize decisions of the United States Supreme Court		10,000.00

Date of Allotment		Estimated and Appropriated	Allotments
Jan. 13, 1919.	Publications of the American Institute of International Law		\$3,000.00
	French editions of works of the Division	\$15,000.00	
	Documents regarding the international relations of China	10,000.00	
	Publication of Fiore's <i>Il Diritto Internazionale Codificato</i>	2,750.00	
	Piggott's series upon belligerent and neutral rights at sea	8,600.00	
	Balance unallotted (February 28, 1919)		32,100.00
		<u>\$111,184.00</u>	<u>\$111,184.00</u>

EMERGENCIES, 1919

Date of Allotment		Estimated and Appropriated	Allotments
Sept. 30, 1918.	Professional services		\$5,121.80
Sept. 30, 1918.	Assistance for government work		20,000.00
Jan. 13, 1919.			
Nov. 11, 1918.	Publication and distribution of the Year Book for 1918		1,688.52
Nov. 11, 1918.	Design for a seal		100.00
Jan. 13, 1919.	Equipment for the Library		2,500.00
Feb. 10, 1919.	Expenses connected with portrait of Mr. Choate		150.00
Feb. 10, 1919.	Institute of International Educational Relations		30,000.00
	Amount estimated and appropriated	\$97,870.00	
	Balance unallotted (February 28, 1919)		38,309.68
		<u>\$97,870.00</u>	<u>\$97,870.00</u>

SUMMARY

	Appropriations	Allotments	Balance Unallotted
<i>Appropriations for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1918</i>			
Secretary's Office and General Administration..	\$47,610.00	\$47,610.00	
Maintenance of the Library and for the Year Book for 1918	12,440.00	12,440.00	
Division of Intercourse and Education	235,000.00	233,450.58	\$1,549.42
Division of Economics and History	121,000.00	112,650.00	8,350.00
Division of International Law	193,945.00	193,511.73	433.27
Relief in devastated portions of Europe	500,000.00		500,000.00
Relief of oppressed nationalities in the Near East	50,000.00		50,000.00
Portrait of Mr. Joseph H. Choate	2,000.00	2,000.00	
	<u>\$1,161,995.00</u>	<u>\$601,662.31</u>	<u>\$560,332.69</u>
<i>Appropriations for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1919</i>			
Secretary's Office and General Administration . .	\$51,912.00	\$47,982.00	\$3,930.00
Sundry purposes	32,302.00	32,302.00	
Division of Intercourse and Education	168,788.00	160,138.00	8,650.00
Division of Economics and History	40,250.00	21,250.00	19,000.00
Division of International Law	111,184.00	79,084.00	32,100.00
Emergencies	97,870.00	59,560.32	38,309.68
	<u>\$502,306.00</u>	<u>\$400,316.32</u>	<u>\$101,989.68</u>
Total for 1918	\$1,161,995.00	\$601,662.31	\$560,332.69
Total for 1919	502,306.00	400,316.32	101,989.68
	<u>\$1,664,301.00</u>	<u>\$1,001,978.63</u>	<u>\$662,322.37</u>

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY

TO THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE
CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE:

In the absence of the Secretary in France, the annual report required by Article V, Section 2, of the By-Laws is submitted by the Assistant Secretary and Statistician, as Acting Secretary.

The year covered by this report has been the most interesting and important in the history of the Endowment. It has demonstrated the far seeing wisdom of the founder, in establishing an institution with ample funds, with a Board of Trustees of vision wide enough to mark out methods of procedure under which it is possible to make the most effective use of its income in the critical times which have followed the end of the great war.

When the Executive Committee adopted the motto "Peace Through Victory," it symbolized the only possible attitude for an organization composed of intensely patriotic citizens, until the war should end in the complete triumph of the Allied armies, upon whose victory depended the future of liberty, of democracy and of civilization.

When the Trustees tendered to the Department of State the funds and the resources of the Secretary's office and the Division of International Law, they gave an earnest of their practical understanding of the situation and their duty in the circumstances, which has borne fruit which can now be studied with gratification. The proffer was promptly accepted, and the details of the services rendered by the Endowment are set forth in the report of the Division of International Law.

The Endowment Personnel at the Peace Conference

The Trustees were informed at their meeting in New York on December 16 that five members of the staff of the Division of International Law had been designated by the Department of State to accompany the American Commission to Negotiate Peace, and had sailed with the President's party on December 3. The Secretary was designated as Technical Adviser to the American Commission, with the following trained assistants:

George A. Finch, Assistant Director of the Division of International Law;
Henry G. Crocker, Chief Clerk of the Division of International Law;
Professor Amos S. Hershey, Expert in International Law, and
George D. Gregory, French and English stenographer.

It will be a source of gratification to the Trustees that the qualifications of

so large a number of the experts connected with the Division of International Law have thus been recognized.

It will be recalled that the Secretary was the technical delegate of the United States to the Second Hague Conference in 1907, he being then the Solicitor of the Department of State. He remained at The Hague throughout the many months the Conference was in session, and his valuable services were officially recognized. They were followed by his well known publications, *The Texts of the Peace Conferences, 1899 and 1907*, *The Hague Peace Conferences of 1899 and 1907*, and *American Addresses at the Second Hague Peace Conference, 1907*.

It is impossible at this time to determine the duration of the Secretary's absence, which is dependent upon the length of the Peace Conference, whose labors, in the settlement of the most difficult and momentous problems that have ever confronted an international conference, may continue for some months to come.

At an early session of the Peace Conference, the Secretary was appointed a member of the *Comité de Rédaction*. He was also made a member of the Commission on the Responsibility of the Authors of the War and the Responsibility for Violations of International Law Committed in Its Prosecution. Secretary Lansing is chairman of this Commission.

The Endowment's Services to the Department of State

During the absence of the Secretary, the work of the office has continued along the lines indicated in previous reports, but augmented and complicated by the great volume of work undertaken by the Division of International Law for the Department of State, in accordance with the resolution of the Trustees. The correspondence covering this tender and its acceptance, has been printed in the proceedings of the semi-annual meeting of the Board in New York on December 16, already sent to the Trustees. The character and quantity of the work undertaken was also reported to the Trustees at that meeting.

At the time of the Secretary's departure, a considerable portion of the work thus undertaken had been completed, but the great body of it was in process and is still continuing. It is expected that it will be brought to an end during the present fiscal year. The work has been admirably handled by the assistants left in charge of the Division, and in its progress back and forth between the Division and the printing offices, it has all passed through the Secretary's office, very materially increasing the volume of business handled there.

For the purposes of this cooperation between the government and the Endowment, the Executive Committee passed a resolution on March 2, 1918, allotting \$10,000 to employ the additional expert and clerical assistance needed and to meet the necessary additional office expenses. On September 30, 1918, the Committee voted an additional allotment of \$10,000, with a third allotment of \$10,000 at the meeting of January 13, 1919, and this allotment will be sufficient to complete the work.

To carry on this work it has been necessary to employ some sixteen additional clerks, who were given temporary appointments, to continue so long as their services were required. These clerks, some of whom are of exceptional quality, were secured only by the inducement of salaries which average considerably higher than those paid to the regular clerical force. The much higher salaries paid by the government, the vastly increased demand for clerical assistance following the entry of the United States into the war, and the greatly increased cost of living, have made it difficult to keep the clerical force of the Secretary's office up to its average strength and efficiency. During the period in question more than a dozen of the clerks in the office were drawn into the government service.

Its attitude in the war has drawn a sharp line between the Endowment and a very considerable group of citizens, commonly called pacifists, with whom it was formerly in active cooperation, and most of whom have loyally followed its example and supported the government in all its undertakings. The exceptions as a rule were in isolated groups who were governed by a religious tenet. In some other cases their attitude was such as to make the word "pacifism" a synonym for disloyalty.

As illustrative of a frequent failure of individuals to recognize the fundamental distinction between the attitude of the Endowment and that now recognized under the term "pacifism," reference may be made to certain utterances in the United States Senate during the month of February. These utterances indicated a failure to comprehend this attitude, or to realize that no private organization has been of more practical service in holding up the hands of the government during the trying months through which the nation has passed, and they are inexplicable on any other theory.

Widening of the Field of the Endowment

The results of the war beyond question have vastly widened the field of usefulness of the Endowment and broadened its opportunities to be of service in the world. International relations have undergone a transformation in character which it is impossible to fully measure as yet, creating conditions which have never before existed, and which can never wholly revert to the old methods. The victory of the Allied nations over Germany and her vassal states has entirely changed the outlook upon internationalism, and the work of the Endowment presents possibilities of usefulness not anticipated when it was organized. We are confronting a newly awakened world. Under such conditions the Trustees are to be congratulated upon their courage, their patriotism and their prescience, in an attitude which, as was stated in last year's report, met with the ardent approval of Mr. Carnegie. Permanent peace seems a long way off still, and this work will become of increasing value and importance during the interval of world reconstruction now before us.

Death of Mr. White

The ranks of the Trustees have again been thinned by the death of Honorable Andrew D. White, the most venerable member of the Board. Dr. White was deeply interested in the work of the Endowment, so intimately connected with his own efforts during his long diplomatic service, and especially as the chairman of the American delegation to the first Hague Peace Conference. An appropriate tribute to Dr. White's character and achievements was adopted by the Board at its meeting on December 16, and his portrait has been added to the growing group of beloved faces on the walls of the Board Room.

Portrait of Mr. Choate

In the Board Room now hangs the portrait in oil of Joseph Hodges Choate, the first Vice President of the Endowment, which was authorized by the Trustees at their last annual meeting. This portrait was painted by Mrs. Ellen Emmet Rand, a well known artist of New York, and is a replica of the portrait which hangs in the Choate home in New York. It is the favorite of Mrs. Choate among the many which have been painted, and was selected for reproduction on the suggestion of the Choate family. It is a striking reproduction of the features of the great lawyer and diplomatist.

Semi-Annual Meeting of the Board

The Executive Committee was in session in New York on November 11, when the news of the armistice was received in this country. It was at once decided that the termination of hostilities created a situation which made a semi-annual meeting of the Board highly desirable. The meeting was accordingly called in New York on December 16, and was attended by nineteen members. It elicited several addresses of unusual interest and importance, which are fully recorded in the minutes. Since the Endowment was founded there have been four of these semi-annual meetings, on November 14, 1913, November 13, 1914, April 19, 1917, and December 16, 1918.

Secretarial Duties

With the rapid growth of the work of the Endowment, the duties which devolve upon the Secretary under the By-Laws as its chief administrative officer and Secretary of the Board of Trustees and of the Executive Committee, have very greatly increased. This growth adds largely to the work of the clerical force of the Secretary's office, and greatly exceeds the numerical increase in this clerical force. These duties involve preparation for the meetings of the Executive Committee and of the Board of Trustees, and the making and distribution of the reports of these meetings. The Secretary must examine and execute all instruments in the name of the Endowment, authorized by the Executive Committee, which include the contracts executed in the several Divisions in connection with

their own work. The accounts of all moneys received and paid out in connection with all branches of the Endowment work are kept in the Secretary's office, and, by reason of the accumulations of prior years, each year represents an increasing volume of this branch of work, much of which is highly technical and complicated. He must countersign all checks, orders, bills and drafts for the payment of money, and keep a full inventory of all the property of the Endowment entrusted to his custody.

Supervision of Publications

All the publications of the three Divisions of the Endowment, after they have been prepared, come directly to the Secretary's office, where they must be edited, marked for the printer, proofread, indexed, and properly supervised as they proceed through the press. The Secretary has assigned the supervision of this latter work to the Assistant Secretary, and it involves a growing volume of detail. The Executive Committee, in recognition of this fact, has authorized the employment of a skilled proofreader, and the work of publication goes forward with unusual celerity, barring the delays which accompany publications of a technical character by reason of the changes and corrections of authors, which are frequently delayed and often excessive in character.

Preliminary Economic Studies of the War

The entire series of Preliminary Economic Studies arranged for the Division of Economics and History by Dean David Kinley of the University of Illinois, and American member of the Research Committee of the Division, has been handled under this arrangement. It has imposed a large amount of additional work upon the Secretary's office, but it has saved the expense of duplicating the trained force necessary to handle it, and has thus effected a considerable economy, as well as contributed materially to the standardization and technical perfection of these publications. As plans develop, the number of monographs included in this series has outgrown the original intention; but it has been amply justified by the wide general interest in the series. They have proved especially useful in colleges and universities where large classes have been engaged in studying the problems of reconstruction following the war. This demand has compelled second editions of many of the studies, and the liberal policy of the Executive Committee in distributing free paper bound copies and bound copies at the nominal price of \$1 each, has attracted wide attention and much favorable comment. A number of distinguished scholars in many lines of investigation have contributed studies of such a thorough and helpful character that they have already taken high rank as permanent contributions to the economic history of the world's greatest war.

Tabular Statement of Disbursements from Organization to June 30, 1918

In continuation of the statement presented in the Secretary's report for last year and now continued to the end of the fiscal year 1918, there is presented below in tabular form a general report of the expenditures of the Endowment, grouped according to the purposes for which expended. These tables show the expenditures of the Secretary's office and for general administration, and for the Divisions of Intercourse and Education, Economics and History, and International Law, with the expenditures for each of the four divisions subdivided into five main groups:

SECRETARY'S OFFICE AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Fiscal Year	Salaries and expenses	Maintenance of headquarters, including purchases and repairs	Library	Year Book	Miscellaneous	Total
1911	\$28,535.48	\$2,428.61	\$972.07	.....	\$500.00	\$32,436.16
1912	18,753.45	2,268.47	1,496.32	\$3,115.75	.....	25,633.99
1913	36,523.10	5,633.04	2,648.71	6,580.68	.....	51,385.53
1914	38,304.84	13,233.09	2,461.90	380.50	982.85	55,363.18
1915	40,908.88	4,258.93	5,900.83	6,670.73	18,442.91	76,182.28
1916	38,498.51	3,976.73	5,606.77	8,183.53	178.72	56,444.26
1917	38,184.53	7,702.13	5,570.18	8,695.47	665.34	60,817.65
1918	42,888.68	12,336.84	5,273.25	7,711.96	1,401.01	69,611.74
Totals ...	\$282,597.47	\$51,837.84	\$29,930.03	\$41,338.62	\$22,170.83	\$427,874.79

DIVISION OF INTERCOURSE AND EDUCATION

Fiscal Year	Salaries and expenses, including foreign organization	Subventions to societies and periodicals	International visits	Publications	Propaganda	Total
1911	\$1,622.16	\$41,000.00	\$14,100.00	.....	\$10,258.89	\$66,981.05
1912	16,945.91	59,015.49	464.16	.....	69,049.75	145,475.31
1913	24,200.08	108,326.42	19,575.79	.....	68,080.50	220,182.79
1914	26,084.80	121,358.62	36,490.27	\$8,103.32	61,677.68	253,714.69
1915	31,010.33	99,814.96	24,048.93	11,027.13	88,447.11	254,348.46
1916	31,605.86	79,826.85	10,297.83	8,557.70	170,895.06	301,183.30
1917	24,452.62	108,461.16	16,900.88	829.53	79,479.19	230,123.38
1918	18,740.51	73,545.56	57,667.81	1,442.56	89,674.66	241,071.10
Totals ...	\$174,662.27	\$691,349.06	\$179,545.67	\$29,960.24	\$637,562.84	\$1,713,080.08

DIVISION OF ECONOMICS AND HISTORY

Fiscal Year	Salaries and expenses	Honoraria and expenses of Committee of Research	Research work	Publications	Special work	Total
1911	\$3,365.09	\$9,296.69	.....	.....	.....	\$12,661.78
1912	4,950.55	13,515.65	.....	.....	.....	18,466.20
1913	8,127.99	18,575.00	\$17,746.89	.....	.....	44,449.88
1914	8,453.84	27,314.81	33,666.36	\$1,240.18	\$389.40	71,064.59
1915	11,438.80	15,155.43	16,565.58	4,686.01	.....	47,845.82
1916	11,233.33	17,158.33	19,987.33	2,573.75	31,298.33	82,251.07
1917	9,604.65	17,000.00	8,034.79	5,412.23	404.88	40,456.55
1918	9,278.00	10,500.00	23,159.65	9,946.69	.....	52,884.34
Totals...	\$66,452.25	\$128,515.91	\$119,160.60	\$23,858.86	\$32,092.61	\$370,080.23

DIVISION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

Fiscal Year	Salaries and expenses	Aid to societies, books and periodicals	Research work	Publications	Special educational activities	Total
1911	\$1,972.53	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$1,972.53
1912	3,135.00	\$3,084.71	\$1,625.00	.....	.....	7,844.71
1913	10,586.81	33,023.71	5,419.78	.....	\$1,031.06	50,061.36
1914	13,450.66	42,376.22	6,980.23	\$5,522.95	14,578.97	82,909.03
1915	10,688.19	22,789.30	9,584.09	12,578.29	7,796.95	63,436.82
1916	13,857.62	27,391.45	13,175.00	8,973.93	47,318.90	110,716.90
1917	11,215.57	37,277.24	6,423.01	72,523.05	16,086.12	143,524.99
1918	13,011.63	23,176.81	5,904.43	23,249.48	20,235.35	85,577.70
Totals...	\$77,918.01	\$189,119.44	\$49,111.54	\$122,847.70	\$107,047.35	\$546,044.04

PURCHASE OF HEADQUARTERS BUILDINGS AND SITES

No. 2 Jackson Place.....	\$90,000.00
No. 4 Jackson Place.....	47,000.00
No. 6 Jackson Place.....	47,000.00
Total.....	<u>\$184,000.00</u>

RECAPITULATION

TABLE SHOWING EXPENDITURES BY FISCAL YEARS AND DIVISIONS

Fiscal Year	Secretary's Office and General Administration	Division of Intercourse and Education	Division of Economics and History	Division of International Law	Purchase of buildings and sites	Total
1911	\$32,436.16	\$66,981.05	\$12,661.78	\$1,972.53	.....	\$114,051.52
1912	25,633.99	145,475.31	18,466.20	7,844.71	.....	197,420.21
1913	51,385.53	220,182.79	44,449.88	50,061.36	\$54,475.00	420,554.56
1914	55,363.18	253,714.69	71,064.59	82,909.03	82,525.00	545,576.49
1915	76,182.28	254,348.46	47,845.82	63,436.82	.....	441,813.38
1916	56,444.26	301,183.30	82,251.07	110,716.90	.....	550,595.53
1917	60,817.65	230,123.38	40,456.55	143,524.99	47,000.00	521,922.57
1918	69,611.74	241,071.10	52,884.34	85,577.70	.....	449,144.88
Totals	\$427,874.79	\$1,713,080.08	\$370,080.23	\$546,044.04	\$184,000.00	\$3,241,079.14

TABLE SHOWING EXPENDITURES BY DIVISIONS AND GENERAL SUBJECTS

	Salaries and expenses	Subventions	Library and research work	Publications	Propaganda and miscellaneous activities	Total
Secretary's Office and General Administration	\$334,435.31	.....	\$29,930.03	\$41,338.62	\$22,170.83	\$427,874.79
Division of Intercourse and Education.....	174,662.27	\$691,349.06	.....	29,960.24	817,108.51	1,713,080.08
Division of Economics and History.....	66,452.25	.....	247,675.51	23,859.86	32,092.61	370,080.23
Division of International Law ...	77,918.01	189,129.44	49,101.54	122,847.70	107,047.35	546,044.04
	\$653,467.84	\$880,478.50	\$326,707.08	\$218,006.42	\$978,419.30	\$3,057,079.14
Purchase of headquarters buildings and sites						184,000.00
Total.....						\$3,241,079.14

Taking up the tables in the order of their appearance, the several classifications in them may be further explained as follows:

SECRETARY'S OFFICE AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and expenses: This column contains the salaries of the official and clerical forces of the headquarters establishment, the traveling expenses of administrative officers and Trustees, the cost of furniture and equipment, stationery and office sundries, postage, freight and express, printing, telegrams and telephone service.

Maintenance of headquarters: This includes the cost of upkeep, such as janitor service, fuel and lighting, taxes, insurance, improvements and repairs.

Library: This includes the purchase of books, subscriptions to periodicals and for the last three years the salaries of the Librarian and assistant.

Year Book: This column is made up exclusively of the costs of printing, publishing and distributing the Year Book, containing the official reports of the Endowment to the public, which now goes to a selected list containing about 10,000 names.

Miscellaneous: The small amounts entered in this column are for expenditures in the Secretary's office which may not be properly classified under the other headings. It includes fees paid for legal services in connection with the organization of the Endowment and the purchase of its property, honoraria paid for designs for a seal, exchange or remittances, the purchase of a bust of Mr. Carnegie and the printing and distribution of one of his speeches. Over \$17,000 of the amount entered in this column for the year 1915 was expended for the printing and distribution of the public statement regarding the Endowment's attitude after the outbreak of the European War, signed by twenty-five members of the Board and issued over their signatures on February 16, 1915.

DIVISION OF INTERCOURSE AND EDUCATION

Salaries and expenses: This column includes the salaries and expenses of running the office of the Division in New York City and the European Bureau and Secretariat at Paris, including items similar to those enumerated under this head in the Secretary's office, and the salaries of special correspondents in foreign capitals of Europe and Asia.

Subventions: This column contains the amounts which have been paid over to other organizations in aid and support of their work in behalf of international peace, including sums paid to a few of the leading periodicals published in the interest of international peace.

International visits: These figures represent the amounts expended by the Endowment in behalf of international conciliation by sending prominent Americans to visit foreign countries, bringing eminent foreigners to the United States, and entertaining those who may be regarded as distinguished guests of the public.

Publications: This column represents the amounts expended in preparing, printing and distributing the publications issued under the imprint of the Division.

Propaganda: Under this head are included all expenses incurred in general propaganda work, such as the distribution of pamphlets and books, the giving of lectures, the publication of articles in newspapers and magazines, the supplying of literature to persons and organizations, and aid to educational institutions in maintaining courses designed to improve international intercourse.

DIVISION OF ECONOMICS AND HISTORY

Salaries and expenses: These figures represent the cost of maintaining the office of the Division in New York City.

Honoraria and expenses of Committee of Research: The annual honoraria paid to the members of the Committee of Research residing in the principal cities of Europe and Asia, together with the expenses of two conferences held by the committee, are included in this column.

Research work: The amounts expended in carrying on the researches planned by and under the supervision of the Committee of Research are enumerated under this heading. The figures also include amounts expended since the

beginning of the European War in the collection of material for an economic history of the war.

Publications: These figures represent the amount spent for printing the publications containing the results of the research work.

Special work: The small amounts entered in this column represent miscellaneous items not properly chargeable under other headings. The large amount entered for the year 1916 is made up almost entirely of the amount expended by the Division for bringing guests available for its work to the Second Pan American Scientific Congress.

DIVISION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

Salaries and expenses: The salaries and expenses of maintaining the Division of International Law at Washington are kept separately from those of the headquarters and have been entered in this column.

Aid to societies, books and periodicals: The amounts shown here have been paid in support of the work of a few societies whose purposes coincide with the objects of the Division, to journals devoted to the development of international law, to individuals or publishers in aid of the publication of books upon international law or related subjects of a scientific character which their authors are unable to publish and which are not attractive as commercial undertakings.

Research work: The expenses incurred by the Division in collecting documents and information regarding arbitrations, treaties, judicial decisions, official statements, and other documents of value in international law have been entered in this column.

Publications: This column contains the amount spent in publishing the series of works issued by the Division. The considerable increase in this expense for the year 1917 is largely made up of the expenditures incurred in taking over and publishing the Classics of International Law, theretofore published by the Carnegie Institution of Washington.

Special educational activities: Under this heading have been included such items as the expenses of foreign publicists invited to the United States to lecture upon international law before colleges, universities and professional conferences, aid in the establishment of an Academy of International Law at The Hague, the expenses of the Conference of American Teachers of International Law, the award of Fellowships of International Law, the bringing of international lawyers to the Second Pan American Scientific Congress, and the distribution of the American diplomatic correspondence relating to neutral rights and commerce.

Full details of all of the foregoing activities have been given from time to time in the annual reports to the Trustees and subsequently published in the Endowment's Year Books.

The Visit of the British Universities Mission

In October last there came to this country, upon the invitation of the Council of National Defense, a distinguished group of British educators, headed by Dr. Arthur Everett Shipley, Vice Chancellor of the University of Cambridge. The names of the members of the Mission appear in the report of the Acting Director of the Division of Intercourse and Education. The purpose of the Mission was to promote closer intellectual intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and Ireland, as a part of the movement to secure

larger understanding and cooperation between the educational institutions of the two countries. By one of those misunderstandings which were too common under the pressure of preparation for the effective participation of the United States in the winning of the war, the Council of National Defense overlooked the fact that money was necessary to properly care for such a mission during its sojourn in this country. In this emergency the committee appointed to arrange for the entertainment of the Mission appealed to the Carnegie Endowment to supply the funds. This appeal was granted, and to that action is due the fact that the elaborate program arranged was carried out with complete success, and the tour of the British educators became the most notable undertaking ever carried into effect to establish a closer affiliation between the educational institutions of the two great Anglo-Saxon nations, the fruits of which are likely to become permanent and mutually beneficial. The President of the Endowment was made chairman of the General Reception Committee, and the Secretary of the Endowment was charged with the arrangements for the reception and entertainment of the Mission during its sojourn in the national capital, where the Mission arrived on October 15.

The program included a visit to Mount Vernon, where the members of the Mission placed a wreath upon the tomb of Washington, a reception by the President, followed the next day by a luncheon at the White House, and culminated in a dinner in honor of the British Universities Mission on the evening of October 17, given by the Endowment. This dinner was perhaps as notable a gathering of educators as has ever assembled in the national capital. The city was at that time filled with educators, presidents and professors of universities and colleges from all parts of the United States, who had come hither to tender their services to the government, and were aiding in working out its problems in all branches and departments of the great war program. In preparing the list of guests for this dinner, pains were taken to include the great body of these educators, on the theory that no better opportunity would be afforded the members of the British Mission to come into personal contact with the American educators, whom they were to subsequently meet in the long itinerary that had been arranged to visit the chain of universities and colleges stretching across the continent. More than three hundred of these educators accepted the invitation to the dinner, which was a unique success. Secretary Scott presided, and each of the British scholars made addresses, which were all of them notable in that they predicted with confidence the great gains certain to result from so rare an opportunity to inspect the American educational institutions at close range and in intimate contact with the men who have developed the American educational system, differing so radically in many ways from that which has existed for so many generations in the mother country. It is to be hoped that at some future time a similar group of American educators may be able to make a return trip to Great Britain, and that from these interchanges of views and comparisons of methods there may follow gains in the educational development on both sides of the Atlantic. It is also to be

hoped that those in charge of the arrangements have been able to preserve a complete record of the inspiring and suggestive addresses to which this memorable visit of the British Universities Mission gave birth.

Official Visit of French Scholars

In November following there arrived in the United States, by invitation of the American Council of Education and under the patronage of the French Government, a Mission composed of some of the leading scholars of the Republic of France. The Mission consisted of:

- Professor Theodore Reinach, Editor of the *Gazette des Beaux-Arts*, Lieutenant Colonel in the French Army;
- Professor Emmanuel de Martonne, of the University of Paris, and Exchange Professor at Columbia University, 1916;
- Professor Fernand Baldensperger, of the University of Paris, and now of Columbia University;
- Professor Louis Cazamian, Professor of English Literature in the University of Paris, Lieutenant in the French Army;
- Dr. Etienne Burnet, of the Pasteur Institute (Paris), Surgeon in the French Army;
- Mr. Charles Koechlin, composer and musical critic;
- Mr. Seymour de Ricci, art critic and former Editor of *Art in Europe*.

A reception committee was appointed to take charge of the entertainment of the French Mission during its sojourn in Washington, which consisted of the following members:

- Major James Brown Scott, Chairman,
- Dr. Samuel P. Capen,
- Hon. Philander P. Claxton,
- Dr. W. M. Collier, President of George Washington University,
- Rev. J. B. Creeden, S. J., President of Georgetown University,
- Major General W. C. Gorgas, U. S. A.,
- Hon. Franklin K. Lane,
- Dr. S. N. D. North,
- Hon. William Phillips,
- Hon. Herbert Putnam,
- Hon. L. S. Rowe,
- Rt. Rev. Thomas J. Shahan, D.D., President of Catholic University,
- Hon. Charles D. Walcott,
- Hon. Henry White,
- Colonel John H. Wigmore,
- Dr. Robert S. Woodward.

At the request of the government officials the Washington office of the Endowment accepted the responsibility of caring for the Mission during its sojourn in the national capital, and assumed the expenses of its entertainment. The Mission arrived on the morning of November 17, and was met at the railroad station by the Reception Committee and conducted to the Hotel Lafayette. The program for the three days that the Mission remained in Washington comprised a reception by the President, followed the next day by luncheon at the White House; a visit to Mount Vernon by automobile, which was conducted by

President Collier of the George Washington University; visits to the Congressional Library and both houses of Congress; an inspection of the Lincoln Memorial building, conducted by Mr. Charles Moore, and closed with a banquet. This dinner was in some respects even more notable than that given to the British Mission. Throughout it there prevailed a spirit of enthusiasm, at times suppressed and at times breaking out into uncontrollable feeling, indicating the intense sympathy of the guests with the heroic self-sacrifice of the French people in their struggle to repel the ruthless invader from their devastated country. This feeling was intensified early in the dinner by the singing of the Marseillaise by Mr. Myron Whitney, the whole body rising at the end of each stanza to participate in the chorus. All the speeches which followed, except that of Secretary Scott, who presided, were delivered by the French scholars who were the guests of honor, each of whom spoke in English, and each of whom received an ovation of remarkable fervor. It was an occasion never to be forgotten. As in the case of the dinner to the British Mission, the guests were chiefly university and college presidents and professors, temporarily resident in Washington and engaged in war work. The members of the Mission were thus brought into early contact with many of the educators whom they subsequently encountered in the long tour of the United States which followed.

The Insurance and Annuity Plan of the Carnegie Foundation

The Executive Committee of the Carnegie Endowment has voted, subject to the approval of the Trustees, to cooperate with its officers and employes in the payment of old age annuities in the Teachers' Insurance and Annuity Association of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, upon the same basis as that of colleges with their teachers. This basis consists in an annual or monthly contribution, not to exceed five per cent of the salary of the employe or officer and of a similar amount toward the annuity contract on the part of the Endowment. A man or woman of thirty, for example, under this arrangement by a payment of \$5 a month provides a retiring allowance in excess of \$1,000 a year at the age of sixty-five. In case of death during the interval the payments, including those of the individual and of the Endowment, together with their accumulations, go to the heirs of the individual who has entered upon this contributory system. Participation in the system is of course optional on the part of the officer or employe of the Endowment.

It is believed that the opportunity thus offered to obtain annuity or insurance, at net cost, not only free from all overhead charges but equally participated in by the Endowment itself, will appeal to clerks receiving moderate salaries, and have a strong influence to stabilize the clerical force. The Carnegie Institution of Washington is arranging for a similar participation in these advantages.

Publications of the Endowment

The number of the publications of the Endowment has grown to 121, which total includes bound volumes and paper covered pamphlets. In addition to this

number, the Endowment has now in press fifty-eight additional publications, all of them bound volumes, and nearly all of them the production of the Division of International Law.

The above figures do not include the large number of additional publications undertaken at the request of the Department of State, and confidentially printed for that Department at the Government Printing Office. A partial list of these additional publications was privately submitted to the Board of Trustees at the semi-annual meeting on December 16, 1918, but at present, in view of the confidential character of the work, it can not be made public.

The high character of the Endowment publications, and their great value for the purposes of the Endowment, is indicated by their titles. It is probably true that no publishing house in any country has listed so many books on the subject of international law of so high a grade and of an equal importance.

The actual distribution, gratuitously or by sale, of the Endowment publications to December 31, 1918, totaled 431,957, as shown by the following tables:

DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLICATIONS

(To December 31, 1918)

SECRETARY'S OFFICE

Name	Edition	Distributed gratis	On hand	Due Depository Libraries [Foreign]
Year Book 1911.....	5,050	5,050	...	382
Year Book 1912.....	10,380	9,393	987	382
Year Book 1913-14.....	10,000	9,293	707	382
Year Book 1915.....	12,000	10,939	1,061	142
Year Book 1916.....	12,000	11,658	342	142
Year Book 1917.....	10,000	9,577	423	142
Year Book 1918.....	10,000	9,483	517	142
Total.....	69,430	65,393	4,037	1,714

DIVISION OF INTERCOURSE AND EDUCATION

Name	Edition	Distributed gratis	On hand	Due Depository Libraries
Some Roads towards Peace.....	25,000	24,593	407	307
Balkan Report.....	12,643	12,574	69	...
For Better Relations, South American Neighbors, English.....	2,500	2,500	...	...
The same in Spanish, Portuguese and French...	2,500	2,437	63	...
The same in English, Spanish, Portuguese and French.....	1,000	691	309	307
Pamphlets.....	52,292	47,029	5,263	1,374
Total.....	95,935	89,824	6,111	1,988

DIVISION OF ECONOMICS AND HISTORY

Name	Edition	Distribution			On hand	Due Depository Libraries
		Gratis	Sold	Proceeds		
Nationalism and War.....	1,286	642	551	\$837.89	93	145
Scandinavian Industries.....	1,286	730	141	77.00	415	163
Losses of Life.....	1,015	642	255	185.76	118	142
Epidemics Resulting from Wars..	1,015	507	257	234.43	251	277
Economic Protectionism.....	1,015	560	264	272.84	191	244
Colonial Tariff Policy of France...	1,015	551	209	190.65	255	233
Five Republics of Central America	2,000	661	162	238.14	1,177	111
Federal Military Pensions in the United States.....	1,990	713	46	48.30	1,231	117
Preliminary Economic Studies of the War.....	12,000	9,391	338	141.96	2,271	550
Total.....	22,622	14,397	2,223	\$2,226.97	6,002	1,982

DIVISION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

Name	Edition	Distribution			On hand	Due Depository Libraries
		Gratis	Sold	Proceeds		
Hague Conventions, 2d Ed.....	4,000	3,275	725	\$400.24	...	126
Hague Conventions, Spanish.....	1,000	349	13	9.56	638	290
Hague Conventions, French.....	985	648	78	65.52	259	126
Freedom of the Seas.....	3,541	2,010	212	162.44	1,319	296
Instructions to American Delegates	2,025	850	70	41.63	1,105	126
Status of International Court of Justice.....	2,058	544	79	47.04	1,435	240
International Court of Justice.....	1,865	523	82	48.28	1,260	240
Ladd's Essay.....	1,807	594	118	80.76	1,095	269
Recommendations on International Law.....	2,025	665	66	23.33	1,294	126
Hague Court Reports.....	2,000	847	91	134.58	1,062	126
Resolutions of the Institute of International Law.....	2,000	547	87	128.52	1,366	322
Diplomatic Documents Relating to the Outbreak of the European War	1,650	479	236	700.50	935	322
Declaration of Independence.....	2,040	551	229	96.18	1,260	269
Recommendations of Habana.....	2,040	627	15	6.30	1,398	269
Controversy over Neutral Rights..	2,032	578	104	112.88	1,350	263
Reports to the Hague Conference..	2,000	571	....	....	....	126
Une Cour de Justice Internationale	1,081	770	21	17.64	290	126
Armed Neutralities.....	984	728	49	41.16	207	126
Problem of an International Court of Justice.....	1,000	658	....	....	....	126
International Union of the Hague Conference.....	1,000	658	....	....	....	126
Treaties of the United States with Prussia.....	984	710	49	41.16	225	126
Pamphlets.....	253,842	236,514	....	....	19,441	3,410
Total.....	291,959	253,696	2,324	\$2,157.72	35,939	7,576

CLASSICS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

Name	Edition	Distribution			On hand	Due Depository Libraries
		Gratis	Sold	Proceeds		
Ayala.....	1,296	603	9	\$81.50	684	62
Legnano.....	750	631	..	.....	119	110
Rachel.....	1,369	545	10	20.00	814	62
Textor.....	1,397	478	9	18.00	910	62
Vattel.....	1,360	551	9	36.00	800	62
Victoria.....	1,750	728	15	22.50	1,007	110
Zouche.....	1,198	502	10	20.00	686	62
Total.....	9,120	4,038	62	\$148.00	5,020	530

The above figures do not include the publications of the Division of Inter-course and Education distributed directly from the New York office, which has been very large. Nor does it include an enormous additional distribution through the Secretary's office of the publications of the American Institute of International Law, the *Proceedings of the American Society for the Judicial Settlement of International Disputes*, the *Final Act of the Second Pan American Scientific Congress*, the special supplements to the *American Journal of International Law*, and the Spanish edition of the *American Journal of International Law*. The Endowment has also distributed a large number of publications bearing directly on the work of the Endowment, mostly in bound form, which it has purchased from the publishers to make possible the publication of these treatises. The total distribution represented by the above summary includes a grand total of 78,000,000 printed pages.

Distribution of Endowment Publications

The Secretary has directed attention in several previous reports to the necessity of establishing new methods for the distribution of these publications. Many thousand volumes are now piled up in the storerooms at the headquarters, and the need for acquiring outside storage space will soon become imperative, unless a radical change is made in the present practice. These publications are too valuable to be disposed of haphazard. In his annual report for 1916, the Secretary explained with some detail¹ his own views on this important matter. He recommended the appointment of a competent person, with the necessary technical training, to be entrusted with the duty of studying the whole question of distribution, and submitting recommendations thereon. The duties devolving upon the present officials make it impossible for any of them to devote that attention to this matter which its importance demands. The recommendation is renewed.

The Cost of the Distribution of Publications

The Secretary calls attention to the necessity for a separate allotment to cover the cost of the distribution of the publications of the Endowment. Against

¹ See Year Book, 1916, page 33.

this allotment would be charged all expenses incurred in connection with the shipment of the publications of the various Divisions, including the cost of cartons, wrapping paper, postage, expressage, etc. It is constantly the case that publications emanating from all Divisions, or of different publications from the same Division having specific allotments, are included in one package for shipment, and it is impossible to prorate and distribute with accuracy the charges incurred to the different allotments covering the respective publications, owing to the difference in weight of the items involved. This is easily remedied, and in the interest of good bookkeeping it should be done, by providing an allotment against which all distribution charges can be placed. This does not call for any additional expenditure of money, but will permit the consolidation under one head of a great number of charges which must now be estimated and apportioned to different allotments. The allotment should be at least \$5,000.

The Depository Libraries

During the year forty-nine libraries have been added to the Endowment's list to receive all its publications, making the total depository list to date 682 libraries. The geographical distribution of these libraries is shown in the following table:

UNITED STATES:		North Dakota.....	3
Alabama.....	4	Ohio.....	14
Arizona.....	2	Oklahoma.....	3
Arkansas.....	1	Oregon.....	4
California.....	13	Pennsylvania.....	21
Colorado.....	5	Philippine Islands.....	2
Connecticut.....	8	Porto Rico.....	1
Delaware.....	2	Rhode Island.....	7
District of Columbia.....	15	South Carolina.....	2
Florida.....	4	South Dakota.....	5
Georgia.....	5	Tennessee.....	6
Hawaii.....	1	Texas.....	9
Idaho.....	4	Utah.....	4
Illinois.....	15	Vermont.....	5
Indiana.....	13	Virginia.....	8
Iowa.....	14	Washington.....	8
Kansas.....	10	West Virginia.....	4
Kentucky.....	5	Wisconsin.....	7
Louisiana.....	4	Wyoming.....	1
Maine.....	7		
Maryland.....	8		372
Massachusetts.....	27	SOUTH AMERICA:	
Michigan.....	7	Argentina.....	14
Minnesota.....	11	Bolivia.....	3
Mississippi.....	1	Brazil.....	8
Missouri.....	11	Chile.....	5
Montana.....	4	Colombia.....	5
Nebraska.....	4	Ecuador.....	3
Nevada.....	3	Paraguay.....	2
New Hampshire.....	6	Peru.....	4
New Jersey.....	9	Uruguay.....	3
New Mexico.....	2	Venezuela.....	3
New York.....	28		
North Carolina.....	5		50

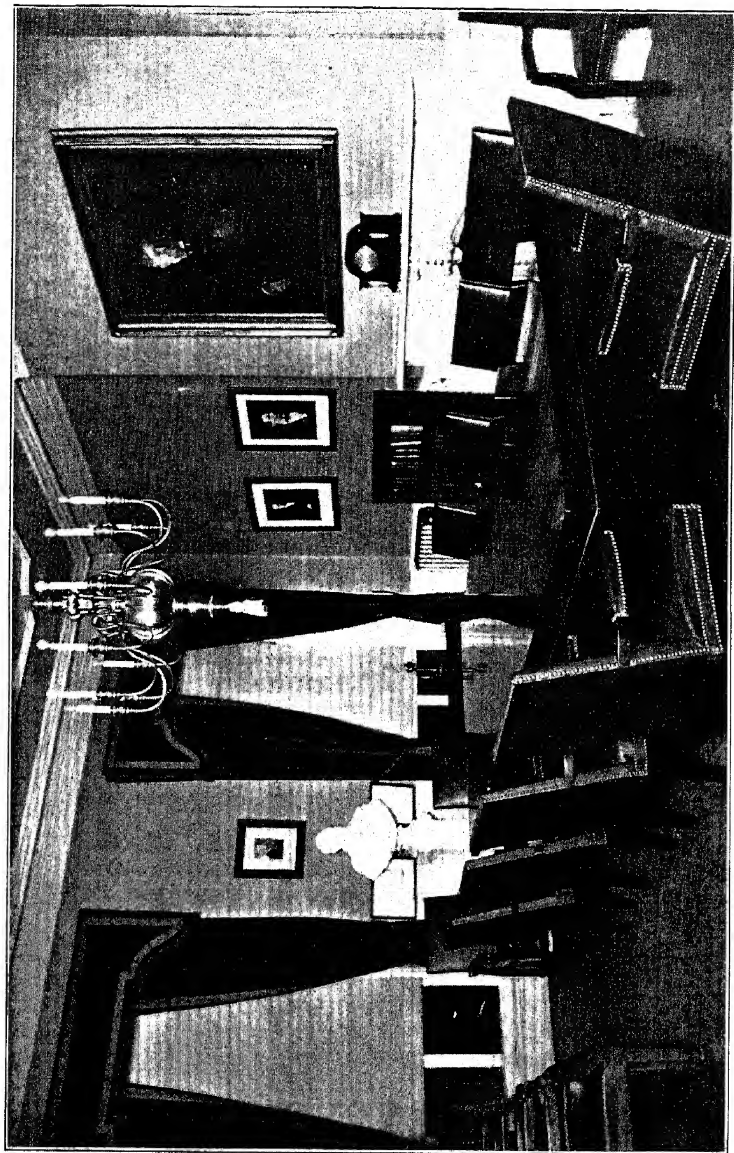
CENTRAL AMERICA:		China	6
Costa Rica	4	Denmark	2
Cuba	3	Egypt	1
Guatemala	2	Finland	1
Honduras	3	France	22
Mexico	5	Germany	41
Nicaragua	2	Greece	2
Salvador	2	Holland	8
	<u>21</u>	Hungary	2
OTHER COUNTRIES:		Italy	23
Austria	9	Japan	5
Belgium	6	Norway	3
British Empire:		Portugal	2
England	21	Roumania	2
Australia	6	Russia	11
Canada	13	Serbia	1
India	3	Spain	12
Ireland	2	Sweden	5
New Zealand	2	Switzerland	9
Scotland	7	Syria	1
South Africa	4	Turkey	2
Tasmania	1		<u>239</u>
Wales	3	Total	682
Bulgaria	1		

It is to be expected that this Depository Library List will continue to increase in accordance with the careful method of selection approved by the Executive Committee. This method is based primarily upon public knowledge of the character and service of the individual libraries. To this public knowledge is added that secured by a series of questions relating to the internal administration of each library which asks to be included in the list. No library is considered which does not maintain a complete card catalogue of its books, agree to provide ample shelf room for the Endowment publications maintained as a distinct unit, and make them freely accessible to the public.

Experience has demonstrated that the depository library is a practical and effective method of obtaining publicity for the Endowment publications, and making them a medium of public information and education on the great questions to which they relate.

It is estimated that the total number of volumes contained in the depository libraries in the United States alone is approximately 78,000,000, with many millions of readers each year. It makes an immense constituency to which the Endowment publications are readily accessible, and one far in advance in intelligence of the average constituency of the average public library. Thus the Endowment is constantly contributing through these carefully selected libraries, to the public knowledge of international relations which is the prime basis of international peace.

It has continued impossible to supply many of the depository libraries in foreign countries with the publications of the Endowment to which they are entitled, by reason of the uncertainties and risks of ocean transportation and of inland shipment upon arrival at a European port. The Secretary's office keeps watch of this situation, through the Bureau of International Exchanges of the



BOARD ROOM OF THE CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Smithsonian Institution, which has rendered invaluable assistance in this branch of the work; and as soon as it appears possible the shipment of publications to these countries will be resumed. In the meanwhile, the shipments to South and Central America, Great Britain and her colonial dependencies, has continued uninterrupted.

Several problems are connected with the further extension of the Depository Library List. The editions of most of the publications of the Endowment are limited, and it is only recently that the Committee, foreseeing the situation now arising, has ordered that all its future publications shall be electrotyped, so as to make subsequent editions possible at a cost comparatively small. Of the earlier publications several are now out of print, and others are approaching that situation, so that it is no longer possible to supply newly added libraries with sets of Endowment publications from the beginning. Notable instances of this kind are three publications of the Division of Intercourse and Education: Dr. Eliot's interesting volume entitled *Some Roads Towards Peace*, the *Report of the International Commission to Inquire into the Causes and Conduct of the Balkan Wars*, and Mr. Robert Bacon's graphic account of his South American trip in 1913, *For Better Relations with our Latin American Neighbors*. The question whether these publications ought to be reprinted, perhaps with a revision bringing them up to date, is one to be determined by the Executive Committee.

The great body of Endowment publications are of a character which makes them standard for an indefinite future. It is noted in the Secretary's office that many of the earlier publications continue to be as much in demand as those of recent issue, and the need for new editions of many of them is becoming imperative.

The Year Book of the Endowment

Another publication which will be shortly in the same situation, is the annual Year Book of the Endowment, seven numbers of which have been published. This serial publication contains the complete chronological history of the work of the Endowment, and is the only record of the extraordinary and interesting series of undertakings of the Endowment since its foundation, revealing the multiform methods, direct and indirect, which have been tested, in the attempt to carry out the great purposes of the founder in promoting the "state of public mind" which must be the real foundation of permanent international peace.

The correspondence of the Secretary's office indicates that the libraries are beginning to realize that a complete set of these Year Books is an important adjunct of every library which seeks to meet the requirements of intelligent patrons. Letters are constantly received from librarians, asking for missing issues of the Year Book, and these requests are always met. But the time is approaching when this can no longer be done. This is shown by the following data of the number on hand for each year since the publication began:

	Edition	No. on hand
Year Book for 1911.....	5,050	...
Year Book for 1912.....	10,380	605
Year Book for 1913-14.....	10,000	325
Year Book for 1915 (2 eds.).....	12,000	919
Year Book for 1916.....	12,000	200
Year Book for 1917.....	10,000	281
Year Book for 1918.....	10,000	375

It has been the practice to send the Year Book to many libraries not on the depository list, as the most practical method of acquainting a large body of readers with the work of the institution. The Acting Secretary recommends that this distribution of the Year Book be still further increased. No more effective method of promoting interest in its work suggests itself.

The issue of the Year Book for 1918 cost 67 cents per copy, a price somewhat in excess of that for previous years, due to the increase in the costs of paper and labor. Assuming that this increased cost will continue in 1919, it will require an allotment of \$8,000 to carry into effect the above recommendation.

The further recommendation is made that the distribution of the Year Book to foreign libraries be increased as soon as normal postal conditions are restored in Europe. There continues to be in most European countries a marked lack of knowledge of the purposes and methods of the Endowment. In this period of reconstruction throughout Europe the importance of means to supply this knowledge has become more obvious than has ever before been the case. The desirability of publishing a French translation of the Year Book, for circulation in foreign countries, is brought to the attention of the Trustees in this connection. The wider the knowledge of the work of the Endowment can be spread abroad, especially at this critical time, the more nearly will it become possible to realize the ideal of international organization which is now taking shape.

A Condensed Year Book

In this connection the Acting Secretary recommended at the meeting of the Executive Committee on February 10 that he be authorized to prepare and publish a condensed edition of the Year Book, to contain in abbreviated form the organization, expenditures and undertakings of the Endowment, and designed to meet the increased requests of casual inquirers for this publication. He stated that this condensed Year Book, bound in paper, could be furnished to such casual inquirers for about ten cents per copy, thus permitting a much wider distribution of the complete Year Book among the libraries of the United States and foreign countries. The recommendation was approved, and it is planned to publish the first issue of this condensed Year Book prior to the publication of the regular Year Book, in July next. It will be planned to convey in condensed and readable form information regarding the purposes and methods of the Endowment, concerning which there continues to be a noticeable lack of knowledge on the part of the great public. For this lack of knowledge the Endowment itself is

largely responsible, since it has not hitherto prepared and circulated in compact and readable form, for wide circulation, the story of the mission it has undertaken. This story is a simple one, and once it is fully understood, there will no longer exist excuse for the suspicions, the misunderstandings and the misrepresentations to which constant circulation is given.

The Printing of the Endowment

The Acting Secretary again calls attention to the printing of the Endowment. The printing bills of the year have largely increased over any previous year, due not only to the great increase in the number of its publications, but to the marked increase in all of the costs. In order that this subject may be properly presented to the Trustees, the Acting Secretary submits the following statement of the printing bills paid by the Secretary's office from the beginning:

Secretary's Office and General Administration.....	\$41,338.62
Division of Intercourse and Education.....	29,960.24
Division of Economics and History.....	23,859.86
Division of International Law.....	122,847.70
	<hr/>
	\$218,006.42

These expenditures are exclusive of all incidental printing, such as stationery, forms, etc., which amounts to a large additional sum, not easily separated from incidental administrative expenses.

This statement shows that the Endowment has become a large publishing house—only one of its publications, the Year Book, bearing its own imprint. It is not in mind to enter any complaint of the service rendered by the two great publishing houses, the Clarendon Press of Oxford, England, and its American Branch, the Oxford University Press of New York, under contracts with which the publication of the Endowment has been done since 1913. The work of these two houses has been admirably done, and it is not the subject of criticism from the typographical point of view. It is thought that the work of both these publishing houses is at least the equal of that done for any organizations of a like character, in the United States or any country. But these contracts were entered into early in the Endowment's existence, and have not since been the subject of a careful and complete study of the several problems involved.

The Carnegie Institution, the Carnegie Foundation, and most of the other great organizations founded by private munificence, are their own publishers; by which it is meant that their publications bear their own imprint, and are in every way under their complete control. The advantages of this method are numerous and obvious. The first of these advantages is the concentration of all responsibility in the Endowment itself, and the avoidance of any divided interest or conflicting purpose. That such now exists is apparent. The Endowment was created solely to promote the noble purpose of its founder. It has an ample income, and in plans for its expenditure the Trustees have chiefly to determine whether the results of a given undertaking will be worth what it costs. No

questions of profit and loss encumber its bookkeeping. Its work is scientific in character, and its mission is to spread and popularize the results of the studies and investigations it undertakes, which constitutes the second or propaganda phase of its work.

The publishers are in business to make money; and in consequence they fix the prices of Endowment publications bearing their imprint—always, however, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee—at such figures as they believe will afford them the best return. It is demonstrated in the correspondence of the Secretary's office that these prices are in many instances regarded as prohibitive, especially by that class of students and researchers—college professors for illustration—who are deeply interested in the purposes of the Endowment and are working more or less along similar lines, whose incomes are such that they can not afford to purchase the publications, and the conditions under which they work such that they need them on their own bookshelves, instead of resorting to public libraries to consult them.

The reports of sales made by the publishers indicate unmistakably that under existing conditions the sale of the Endowment publications is practically *nil* in many instances—so small, indeed, that it would not be worth the publisher's while to publish them at all, except for the incidental prestige involved, and the fact that the Endowment itself pays all the printing bills incurred, including the publisher's normal profits on the actual printing costs on each publication. The small sales attained by all the Endowment's publications have led the publishers to submit propositions for a definite plan of advertising them in selected periodicals, and to suggest the amount of money they think it would be advisable for the Endowment annually to expend for this purpose.

The question of the Endowment becoming its own publisher does not involve the construction or purchase of a printing plant, or the operation of such an establishment, but merely the making of its own printing contract with high class printing establishments, thus saving the incidental costs involved in the present arrangement, and using its own imprint upon every publication for which it is responsible.

One suggestion has sometimes been made to the effect that all the Carnegie organizations should unite in utilizing the same printing establishment, thus securing uniformity of typographical appearance and perfection, and obtaining for all of them the benefit of the lower costs which would result to each in consequence of such a large concentration of business. This suggestion has appeared to have much to commend it to careful consideration.

The whole question now presented involves so many and such important matters affecting future expenditures, that it suggests the importance of its early and thorough consideration. Perhaps the best solution could be reached by an exhaustive preliminary study prior to any action. It has been seen that there are involved in it: (1) the question of the modification of the existing contracts with the publishers; (2) the question of the Endowment acting as its

own publisher; (3) the question of methods to increase the sales of the publications, by reducing the prices at which they are sold to the public; (4) the whole question as to what is the most effective method of bringing the work of the Endowment to the sympathetic attention of the public, which after eight years' time appears as yet to have but a specialized and limited knowledge of its high scientific character and value; and (5) a competent organization to handle the distribution of the publications.

The List of Publications

At present the Endowment has but one method, apart from the advertisements published in the usual announcements and bulletins of the publishers, of bringing the specific phases of its work to public attention. This is by the periodical issuance of the list of publications, including both those which are circulated gratuitously or are printed for sale. This method of publicity is more far reaching perhaps than is fully realized. To all inquiries regarding the work of the Endowment, the reply includes a copy of this list of its publications, which thus reaches directly the eye of hundreds of interested persons whose attention would not be attracted by the ordinary advertisements of publishers. With this purpose in view, the Secretary's office now publishes quarterly the List of Publications, in order that it may be kept closely up to date, and some 6,000 copies of the list have been distributed to inquirers.

The Library and Information Bureau

Since the resignation of Miss Kathryn Sellers, the Librarian, on October 14, 1918, to accept the post of Judge of the Juvenile Court, and the induction of her successor, Miss M. Alice Matthews, it has become possible to inaugurate certain plans for the reorganization of the Library, which have long been in the mind of the Secretary. The Committee on Public Information vacated the building No. 6 Jackson Place early in November, thus making it possible to restore the whole of the first floor of that building to the Library, which has been seriously cramped since it vacated it in 1917 to accommodate the Committee. Another improvement now in contemplation is to make the slight changes which will permit the entrance of No. 6 Jackson Place to be utilized as a direct entrance to the Library from the street, thus adding to the dignified character of this important activity of the Endowment. The use of the Library by the interested public has continued to increase, notwithstanding its diminishing use by researchers in government work. The Executive Committee has been liberal in granting allotments for increasing the shelf room and purchasing special cases, and it is now sufficiently equipped in these particulars to meet its requirements for several years.

The Secretary calls attention to the very large increase in the number of publications relating to the war and the after results of the war, which is already taking place and which is certain to continue indefinitely. These after the war publications are likely to have a more direct relationship to the work of the

Endowment than those which made their appearance during its actual continuation, and the Secretary has asked a slight increase in the fund for the purchase of books. The fund for the current fiscal year is already about exhausted, and many needed purchases have been postponed in consequence.

It is an interesting fact in this connection that the Endowment representatives were requested by the Department of State to take with them to Paris some one hundred and eighty volumes from the Endowment Library, for use in the work of the Peace Conference. On cabled request, eighty-six additional volumes have since been sent to Paris. These shipments were sent forward by the Department of State.

The Return of No. 6 Jackson Place

In October, 1918, the Committee on Public Information began winding up its affairs, and on October 15 turned back to the Endowment the building No. 6 Jackson Place, which had been loaned on November 6, 1917, at the earnest request of its chief. The release of the building came at an opportune time, for the work undertaken for the Department of State had grown to such dimensions that Nos. 2 and 4 were in congested condition. The total area covered by these three buildings is 8,856 square feet, with a frontage of 106 feet 9 inches on Pennsylvania Avenue, and 83 feet on Jackson Place, and is regarded as ample in size and admirable in location for the administrative building which the Trustees will some day desire to construct in the national capital.

Manual of Mr. Carnegie's Benefactions

The publication of the *Manual of the Public Benefactions of Andrew Carnegie* has been unexpectedly and unavoidably delayed. It is hoped to publish this work in the fall. The fact that this Manual is in process of preparation has excited a wide general interest.

American Group of the Interparliamentary Union

The sixteenth annual meeting of the American Group of the Interparliamentary Union was held in the House Office Building on February 24 last, with a good attendance of members. Honorable James L. Slayden of Texas presided, and concluded four years of service as President of the Group with a farewell address, in which he dwelt earnestly upon the opportunity and the duty which confront the Interparliamentary Union in the perilous and trying times which have followed the close of the war. Following is an extract from Mr. Slayden's address:

In each of the governments of Europe, without an exception, the Interparliamentary Union has been a powerful factor in developing and directing public opinion. It ought to be so with us, and would have been if we had believed that we could be drawn into the affairs of Europe as a belligerent. We thought we were safe from embroilment. Too many of us relied on our

splendid isolation, on the counsels of Washington and Jefferson to avoid entangling alliances, and on our traditions. But that is all changed now. We did intervene in Europe, and we are tied up in alliances. Europe's affairs have become our affairs, and, logically and reciprocally, our affairs must be those of Europe. If Europe remains peaceful and orderly, we are apt to be. If Europe surrenders to revolution or engages in great wars, our peace is in jeopardy. That is a selfish and urgent reason why we should try to exert an influence for a just and lasting peace. If we are to avoid having our Republic become a military camp, if we are to avoid excessive taxes for the keep of great armies and navies, we must help our colleagues of the Union in other countries, who are striving for just these things.

For years, in fact since its organization in October, 1888, this association has been advocating "the reduction of armaments to the lowest point consistent with national safety," and the arbitration or judicial settlement of international disputes. From my hasty reading of the League of Nations constitution, I understand those very things to be the points of greatest importance. If that program of the Interparliamentary Union had been accepted by governments and lived up to, we probably would not have had the more than four years of horror that ended last November. The two hundred billion dollars the war cost could have been saved and spent for the betterment of society. The nine million dead would have been saved. If our program had been accepted and lived up to, there would have been no necessity for the new League of Nations. The work of the Union for the last thirty years for these things does not end with the new human charter. It is an inspiration for greater effort.

Mr. Slayden has served the American Group with a devoted and intelligent enthusiasm which has contributed greatly to the strengthening of the Group, and has won for him the respect and regard of his associates. This was shown by the action of the annual meeting in appointing a special committee to draft an appropriate tribute to the retiring president, with instructions that it be properly engrossed and framed, for presentation to him. This testimonial, which was presented to Mr. Slayden by the President of the Endowment at the annual meeting of the Trustees on April 18, is as follows:

TESTIMONIAL TO THE HONORABLE JAMES L. SLAYDEN FROM THE AMERICAN GROUP
OF THE INTERPARLIAMENTARY UNION

WHEREAS, The Honorable James L. Slayden of Texas is about to retire from Congress after twenty-two years of unbroken service for his State and for the United States in the House of Representatives; and

WHEREAS, During the last four years Mr. Slayden has been the President of the American Group of the Interparliamentary Union, and has rendered devoted and enthusiastic aid in the cooperation of the parliaments of the world to promote international peace through justice; therefore be it

Resolved, That the American Group of the Interparliamentary Union, in session at its Sixteenth Annual Meeting, February 24, 1919, unanimously present this cordial and affectionate testimonial to Mr. Slayden, as evidence of the regard of his fellow members of the American Group, of their appreciation of his able and disinterested services, and of his eloquent advocacy of the cause of righteousness and justice.

In his retirement from public service Mr. Slayden can carry with him a consciousness of

public duty patriotically performed, for the influence of his example will remain an inspiration to his associates and of abiding benefit to his country.

WILLIAM B. MCKINLEY,
President.

Attest:

S. N. D. NORTH,
Executive Secretary.

Mr. Slayden first came to Washington as the member from the fifteenth Texas district in the 55th Congress, and was reelected to the ten succeeding Congresses. During this long service he has held positions on important committees, and in the Democratic Congresses has been the energetic and efficient chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library. Very early in his career in Congress, he developed unusual power as a debater and orator; always when he addressed his colleagues, he held the close attention of the House and showed his wide knowledge of public questions. He has delivered many addresses before large audiences in all parts of the country, and has become especially known and honored for his effective presentation of the subject of international peace. For the last three years he has been the president of that venerable but very active organization, the American Peace Society, whose journal, the *Advocate of Peace*, has been intensely patriotic.

Honorable William B. McKinley of Illinois was unanimously chosen as Mr. Slayden's successor, together with other officers who are all of them recognized as influential members of Congress. Mr. McKinley has taken deep interest in the Interparliamentary Union since he first entered Congress in 1905, and his associates are confident that he will prove a worthy and efficient successor to Mr. Slayden. The Assistant Secretary of the Endowment continues to serve as the Executive Secretary of the American Group.

The present status of the Interparliamentary Union in Europe is indicated by the following cablegram from Lord Weardale, President of the Council, and Dr. Christian L. Lange, its Secretary General, dated London, February 2, 1919:

Active steps now being taken to reconstruct leading European Groups of the Interparliamentary Union in view of the new opening for the Union as a constituent part of the contemplated League of Nations. We trust American Group is alive to the importance of acquiring strong leadership and membership in new Congress. We appeal to you to secure prompt action to this end.

[Signed] WEARDALE.
LANGE.

More definite information regarding the effect of the European War upon the national groups of the Union, is given in a recent report from Secretary General Lange, from which the following extracts are taken:

I am sorry to say that out of the twenty-four groups which the Interparliamentary Union could boast at the beginning of the war, we can hardly

at present reckon more than half of them as really organized forces within the countries they represent. The groups of neutral countries, especially those of the three Scandinavian nations, are in very good form, with one exception, the Spanish group. The groups in Great Britain, in the United States and in Belgium can be said to be well organized and able to exercise an influence. The French group has at present hardly more than an existence on paper. Both the German and Hungarian groups (but not so the Austrian) were well organized and kept up their organization during the war. At the present moment they can hardly command any appreciable influence. Very much will depend for the future of the Interparliamentary Union on the possibilities of beginning international work in general within the near future.

While the Interparliamentary Bureau has been able to keep up continuous relations with the national groups, this is hardly the case with the International Peace Bureau at Bern. I am afraid that this office has lost touch with its affiliated societies to a very serious extent. Besides, the bureau has been crippled by want of funds, and during the war it has concentrated its energies on humanitarian work, thus impairing the possibility of taking up the fight at once for its principles when war comes to an end.

The International Conciliation Societies in Europe have kept absolutely quiet during the war. It is very unlikely that they will be able to play an important part in the work of reconstruction.

What the Secretary General says about the present condition of the international organizations he names is true of practically every international organization which existed for literary, scientific and other purposes before the war. Practically all of them have been discontinued, and the work of rebuilding will be slow and difficult. As indicating the loss to science and civilization which has followed, the Acting Secretary ventures to quote from the Secretary's annual report for 1917:

The last published report of the *Office Central des Associations Internationales*, with headquarters at Brussels, the Director of which, Mr. Henri La Fontaine, has been in the United States for the past two years, lists no less than 260 of these organizations, unions, associations, institutes, commissions, bureaus, offices, conferences and congresses, in all branches of knowledge, largely for the advancement of science in all its departments, but devoted also to phases of economic, sociological, literary, artistic and human interests with a view to cooperation in all countries. Practically all of these organizations have been put out of business by the war. Many of them will no doubt be reorganized and rehabilitated when the war is over. Many of them may never be revived. Their records have been lost, their personnel broken up, and a great hiatus created in the whole international movement from this point of view. . . .

All this remarkable development of internationalism, built up so patiently and devotedly through many years, has been torn up by the roots, and represents not the least of the losses to civilization which the European War has effected, and one that has attracted little attention.

The Requirements for Appropriation

The statement of the requirements for appropriation for the ensuing fiscal year accompanies this report in a separate print.

Reports of the Divisions

The Acting Secretary submits in separate printed form the annual reports for the three Divisions of the Endowment.

Respectfully submitted,

S. N. D. NORTH,
Acting Secretary.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 19, 1919.*

DIVISION OF INTERCOURSE AND
EDUCATION

REPORT OF THE ACTING DIRECTOR

DIVISION OF INTERCOURSE AND EDUCATION
REPORT OF THE ACTING DIRECTOR

TO THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

During the entire year ending June 30, 1918, the United States has been at war with the Central Powers. This fact controlled and greatly limited the work of the Division of Intercourse and Education. This work has been concentrated during the war period upon a few well established lines whose value has been proved in earlier years.

Appropriation for Reconstruction After the War

At the meeting of the Board of Trustees held in New York December 16, 1918, the resolution making an appropriation of funds for reconstruction after the war, passed at the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of April 20, 1917, was amended to read as follows:

Resolved, That, as an act of sympathy with the suffering which has fallen upon innocent and helpless noncombatants in the existing war, the sum of five hundred thousand dollars be, and it is hereby, appropriated as a separate fund, to be expended by the Executive Committee as speedily as may be, to aid in the reconstruction of the devastated portions of France, Belgium, Serbia or Russia.

Resolved further, That the sum of fifty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated to be expended by the Executive Committee for the relief of the oppressed nationalities in the Near East formerly under Ottoman control.

The Division of Intercourse and Education was entrusted by the Executive Committee with this matter and with getting information concerning how the intentions of the Trustees could best be carried out. Correspondence was immediately opened with representatives of the governments concerned. The advice received in reply, given in the form of kindly suggestion, was that nothing be done until the war is definitely over, and until there is no chance of any work which might now be done being destroyed or injured. These governments also desire opportunity to study, and to lay before their friends in other parts of the world, what seems to them the wisest disposition of any funds that may be available for reconstruction. The Executive Committee has in mind, therefore, not to authorize these disbursements until after the conclusion of the war, and that they shall be made on the advice of, and in cooperation with, the governments concerned.

As soon as the armistice was signed, or rather very shortly thereafter, correspondence was resumed with representatives of these governments, with

the exception of Russia. Replies are shortly expected from the governments of Belgium, of France and of Serbia. Informally, representatives of Belgium have suggested that if there be set aside for Belgium as much as \$100,000 of the \$550,000 appropriated, the Executive Committee might wish to consider the reconstruction of the Library of the University of Louvain. It is pointed out that this might be suitable partly because of the association of Mr. Carnegie, of his own personal work and of his benefactions, with libraries, partly because the destruction of that library was one of the most vicious and cruel episodes of the earlier part of the war, and partly because of the worldwide interest in Louvain itself as a name.

It may be said that the plans to be adopted will probably call for expenditures approximately as follows: for Armenia \$25,000, Belgium \$100,000, France \$200,000, Russia \$100,000, Serbia \$100,000, Syria \$25,000.

Administration of the Division

IN THE UNITED STATES

The offices of the Division are in the building No. 407 West 117th Street, New York, for which an annual rental of \$1,600 is paid. The building also contains the offices of the Division of Economics and History and those of the American Association for International Conciliation, thus making possible close cooperation between these several offices, as well as the avoidance of duplication of expense and of effort.

The business of the Division is in part to take the results of the work of the technical and research Divisions, represented by the publications of studies made by the Division of International Law and by the Division of Economics and History, and to make them so far as may be the common property of the intelligent reading public throughout the world. The work is one of popularization and of the education and direction of public opinion by seeing to it that as speedily as may be, and in such ways as seem practicable and effective, the scientific conclusions arrived at by scholars in the fields of international law and economics and history are spread before the reading public.

As an illustration of the method of work of this Division, the distribution of the so-called Lichnowsky disclosures may be cited. It was found early in the spring of 1918 that there was widespread skepticism throughout the German speaking and German-American districts of the Middle West and Northwest as to the validity and legitimacy of the statements attributed to Prince Lichnowsky. The statement had been widely circulated particularly in the States of Illinois, Missouri, Wisconsin, Minnesota and North Dakota, that the Lichnowsky memorandum was not genuine; that it was the invention of English and American enemies of Germany. It was therefore determined to secure the complete German text of the Lichnowsky memorandum, which had appeared in the *Berlin Börsen-Courier* of March 21, 1918. The date is interesting because these dis-

closures were printed in Berlin at the very time when the last German drive began in the west with the utmost force and fury. The American Association for International Conciliation immediately undertook the publication and wide distribution of this important historical document. The English version was made by Professor Munroe Smith, a well known authority on international law and history and especially well versed in German politics and law. He also provided an historical introduction and valuable notes.

In order that those who were skeptical might have the text of the Lichnowsky memorandum, and, if they were not satisfied with the rendering of the translator, might translate it for themselves, the German text and the English version were printed on opposite pages. As soon as the publication was announced requests were received for nearly 600,000 copies of the document. These were distributed to individual addresses as follows: 102,000 in Cook County, Illinois; 160,000 in the State of Minnesota; 240,000 in the State of Wisconsin, and the remainder mainly in adjoining territory where the population is to some extent of German origin.

The correspondence of the Division and extracts received from papers printed in the German and Swedish languages indicated that the circulation of the document in those parts of the United States put definite end to the feeling that the Lichnowsky disclosures had been of English or American origin. Moreover, this publication contributed to the solidification of American opinion throughout that entire section of the country.

In addition to spreading abroad information and discussions bearing on improved international relations and better international understanding—especially in Japan and in South America, during the time of the European War—two other lines of activity in which the Division has been engaged are these:

First, making sure that appropriate hospitality is offered to distinguished visitors from other countries; that they are brought into contact with American leaders of opinion; and that they are given opportunity to form friendships and personal relationships here which will be of so intimate and so interesting a character as to make them lasting when the visitors return to their homes.

Second, at the request both of governments and of learned societies, and in order to fill what has been felt to be a very great gap in the equipment in other countries for accurate knowledge of American affairs, placing collections of books on American history, government, literature and life at important centers in other countries. In May, 1916, a library of books on American history, government, literature and science was sent to the city of Buenos Aires. That now forms a central, well catalogued and well ordered collection in the Museo Social in that city, to which students, writers and publicists may resort in order to consult without delay and without sending to the United States for a particular volume, the chief standard books of reference, and the chief contributions to public law, to history, to economics, to literature, made by citizens of the United States. This is a library of about 10,000 carefully selected volumes.

It was sent together with all modern library equipment for its installation and with a properly made card catalogue. As additions are made to it, the catalogue will be revised and enlarged.

As a result of establishing that library, six applications were received from other cities in South America for similar collections. Those requests have all been complied with. The books have been selected and catalogued, and have been held awaiting the provision of bottoms for shipment. Two of them have now gone—one to the State Library at São Paulo and one to the National Library at Rio de Janeiro. One will go to Chile, one to Peru, one to Paraguay and one to Uruguay, just as soon as vessels are available for their transportation.

The same course is now being pursued for London, Paris, Switzerland, Rome, Pekin and Tokio. There are no adequate, accessible and well catalogued libraries in those cities for exact and quick information as to American history, American law and American government.

The library for Paris will be placed in the Sorbonne, where a new and permanent professorship of American history and institutions has just been established. The first incumbent is to be M. Cestre, formerly of Bordeaux, who has been once or twice in an important position at Harvard University, and who has traveled widely in the United States. He will develop at the Sorbonne a body of instruction in American history, government and institutional life.

The library for Rome will perhaps be placed in the University of Rome, although that is still to be settled in conference with the American Ambassador.

The library for Switzerland will go to a point not yet determined, possibly Zurich.

It is not altogether easy to select eight or ten thousand books that will be generally acceptable and cover a given field. Valuable assistance has been rendered by Mr. Herbert Putnam of the Library of Congress, by the libraries of various universities, by Mr. E. H. Anderson, Director of the New York Library, and others, and it seems that on the whole the selections have been wisely made.

The large correspondence of the Division with persons of international interest and authority in many countries has been maintained as heretofore. The collection of newspaper cuttings has naturally been largely increased in volume and importance. Books and pamphlets have been distributed in quantities to selected addresses.

Publication No. 16 of the Division has been issued and distributed. Its title is *Growth of Liberalism in Japan*, and it consists of two addresses delivered by Mr. Tsunejiro Miyaoka of the bar of Japan, before the American Bar Association at Cleveland, Ohio, on August 29, 1918, and before the Canadian Bar Association at Montreal, Canada, on September 5, 1918.

During the past two years it has been the custom of the Division to supply a small number of books on international subjects to libraries for use as a nucleus

around which to build an alcove of books tending to develop the international mind. The Division has been aided in this work by Miss Mary N. Chase of Andover, N. H., who has suggested many appropriate libraries.

About one hundred so-called international mind alcoves have thus been started.

While the majority of the libraries to which books were sent are in the United States, others are in the following foreign countries: England, Scotland, Wales, Canada, Australia, South Africa, India, New Zealand and Japan.

IN EUROPE

The European Bureau at 24 Rue Pierre Curie, Paris, has continued to maintain a skeleton organization. The Secretary General and the Secretary, partially relieved from their military duties, have been able to render much valuable service. Baron d'Estournelles de Constant has supervised the work of the Bureau, devoting to it all the time which could be spared from his senatorial and other public duties.

Subventions granted during the past fiscal year were as follows:

To the Frédéric Passy Library.....	Frs. 4,000.00
To the Comité France Amérique.....	2,072.60
To La Paix par le Droit (for six months).....	600.00
To Dr. Nippold, for Lichnowsky memorandum.....	500.00
	<hr/>
	Frs. 7,172.60

The Frédéric Passy Library, in addition to its usual service of providing information on international questions, has placed its resources at the disposal of those visiting Paris in connection with the Peace Conference.

The Comité France Amérique has kept in touch with the France-America Society of New York and has cooperated in furthering friendly feeling between France and America.

La Paix par le Droit is published semi-monthly at Paris. Its aim is to aid in furthering just dealings between nations by means of imparting accurate information on subjects of international importance.

The offices and personnel of the European Bureau have been useful to a marked degree in the organization of *L'Association Française pour la Société des Nations*.

For many months the facilities of the Bureau were used to obtain support for the association from those best fitted by knowledge and position to make its work authoritative, scientific and effective. A council of sixty members was formed from which was appointed an executive committee of twenty. The council is composed of ten Senators, twelve members of the Chamber of Deputies, nine representatives of political and labor associations, eleven educators and men of letters, five merchants and manufacturers, eight representatives of the church, two officials of the Department of the Seine, and three women.

The officers of the association are:

Honorary Presidents: Cardinal Amette, MM. Ernest Lavisse, Alexander Ribot.

President: M. Léon Bourgeois.

Chairman of the Executive Committee: M. Paul Appell.

Vice Presidents: MM. St. Derville, A. Keufer, Larnaude, de Las Cases, A. Millerand, Marcel Prevost.

Secretaries General: MM. Albert Thomas, F. Buisson, Raiberti.

Treasurer: M. Raphaël Georges Lévy.

Executive Secretary: M. J. Prudhommeaux.

A number of committees are studying the many questions involved in organizing the world as a society of nations.

Among the objects of the association are:

1. To aid in the construction of a Society of Nations, at first partial and later universal.
2. To study in detail the political, juridical, economic and military problems involved in a higher conception of international relations.
3. To collaborate with similar associations in foreign countries.
4. To inform public opinion through public and private lectures, through the distribution of appropriate literature and by the creation of local committees.

The French association has established close relations with similar American, British, Belgian and Italian associations. The initial work of arranging for cooperative effort was cared for in the offices and by the personnel of the European Bureau. At the beginning of the year 1919 offices for the Allied Associations for a Society of Nations were engaged at No. 254 Boulevard St. Germain, Paris. Careful study and discussion covering a considerable time resulted in a common program. On February 1, 1919, a committee composed of representatives of the French, British, Belgian, Italian and American associations called by appointment on the representatives in Paris of the Allied Governments and of the United States, namely, M. Clemenceau, M. Orlando, Mr. Lloyd George and Colonel House (President Wilson being temporarily absent).

The common program was presented and cordially received.

The following is a translation of the French text:

The Allied Associations advocate that, at the earliest possible moment, there be formed a Society of Free Nations, united in a common abhorrence of the crime which autocracy has committed against the civilized world during the past four years, and determined that never again shall such a war be permitted to threaten the destruction of humanity.

The Society of Free Nations should agree upon and organize for the following purposes:

1. To submit all questions which may arise between them to pacific methods of settlement.
2. To prevent by all possible means an attempt by any nation to disturb the peace of the world by acts of war.

3. To establish a court of international justice with authority to decide all juridical questions and to guarantee the execution of its decrees by all appropriate international sanctions, diplomatic, economic and, if need be, military.
4. (a) To establish an international representative council which will provide for the development of international legislation and which will exercise a common action in affairs of general interest.
 (b) The representative council will watch over the safeguarding of the liberty of nations and the maintenance of international order.
 (c) The representative council, considering itself to be the guardian of races as yet uncivilized, will take measures to assure the development and execution of the necessary international conventions for the protection and the progress of such races.
 (d) A permanent committee of conciliation shall investigate all differences between the associated nations. It shall act first as conciliator or mediator, and will recommend that the differences according to their nature be referred to arbitration, or to the court of justice. It shall have charge of all investigations. It shall fix time limits and conditions as it may deem useful. In case obedience is refused either to an arbitral decree or to its own decisions, the committee shall propose to the representative council and to the associated governments the application of appropriate penalties which shall be obligatory in case of violence or aggression.
5. To limit and keep record of the armaments of each nation and of the manufacture of munitions of war in accordance with the requirements of the society of nations.
6. To prohibit secret treaties.
7. To admit into the society of nations, as equals before the law, all nations in position to give effective guarantees of their loyal intentions to observe its conventions.

The financial report of the European Bureau, verified by the auditor, M. Théodore Ruysen, shows the following expenditures for the work of the Division of Intercourse and Education during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918.

Administration expenses, including salaries, clerical assistance, rent, translations, publications and printing and postage.....	Frs.	30,346.70
Subventions.....		7,172.60
Miscellaneous expenses at bank.....		35.30
Total.....	Frs.	37,554.60

No disbursements were made on account of the work of the Division of Economics and History.

An informal meeting of the European Bureau was held February 1, 1919, at which resumption of active work in Europe and details of the budget for the next fiscal year were considered. It was decided to hold no formal meeting until after peace had been formally declared.

THE ADVISORY COUNCIL IN EUROPE—THE EUROPEAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

No meetings of the Advisory Council in Europe or of the European Executive Committee have been held since 1914.

Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, President of the Council, has maintained communication by letter with members of the Council in neutral countries and in countries allied with France, as well as with the Endowment's representatives in the United States.

Work in Europe

UNION INTERPARLEMENTAIRE, BRUSSELS

The temporary offices of the *Union Interparlementaire* are still maintained in Christiania, Norway, although it is expected that at an early date return may be made to Brussels.

Preparations are being made by the permanent secretary, Dr. Christian L. Lange, to bring about an interparliamentary meeting to include representatives from countries not in the Teutonic alliance, and it is possible that the meeting may be made to include all nations desiring representation if the definite peace treaty is signed before the meeting is called.

At the request of Lord Weardale, President of the *Union Interparlementaire*, the Executive Committee of the Endowment, at the meeting held May 28, 1918, allotted the sum of \$2,500 as a loan to the *Union Interparlementaire* until its own resources should again become available.

INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION LEAGUE, LONDON

An allotment of \$1,000 in support of the work of the International Arbitration League was granted by the Executive Committee of the Endowment at the meeting held April 19, 1918.

The work of the League has continued quietly along educational lines in favor of the settlement of international disputes by arbitration.

AID TO PERIODICALS

No subventions were directly granted during the period under review for the support of periodicals.

Special Correspondents

Mr. T. Miyaoka, correspondent of the Division of Tokio, interrupted his series of valuable reports on conditions and public opinion in Japan by a visit to the United States from June to November, 1918. Invited to be the guest of the American Bar Association and to address the annual convention at Cleveland, Ohio, August 29, 1918, Mr. Miyaoka chose for his subject, "The Safeguard of Civil Liberty in Japan." On September 5, 1918, he spoke before the Canadian

Bar Association at Montreal on "Growth of Representative Government in Japan." These scholarly addresses received favorable comment in the press of the United States and Canada, and were particularly praised for their fulness of information on the legal history and development of Japan.

In addition to the two formal addresses mentioned, Mr. Miyaoka spoke on "Japan and the War" before a number of American audiences in many cities, among them being Toronto, Canada, September 7, Chicago, Ill., September 11, Los Angeles, Calif., October 7, San Francisco, Calif., October 11 and 14.

Upon his return to Japan, Mr. Miyaoka accepted a number of invitations to speak on American subjects. Among these addresses were:

Before the Concordia Association, November 22, on The Idealism of the American People as Manifested in the War.

Before the Japanese Bar Association, November 25, on Experiences in America.

At a dinner at Midoviya, Tokio, November 27, on The Idealism of the American People as Shown by Invention.

At a dinner at San-en-tér, Shiba, Tokio, November 28, on The Idealism of the American People as Manifested in the War.

Before the Commercial Law Association, Tokio, December 10, on Experiences in America.

Before the faculty and students of law at Chu University, Tokio, December 14, on The Idealism of the American People as Manifested in the War and in their Poetry, Literature, Painting, Architecture and Sculpture.

Before the Geographic Society of Japan, December 17, on the same subject as on December 14.

Before the Japanese Society for the Advancement of Jurisprudence, December 20, on Experiences in America.

Mr. Miyaoka's complete command of the English language gave him an unusual opportunity to impart to those Americans who were so fortunate as to hear him, a fund of exact information about Japan and the Japanese and to take back to his countrymen the impressions obtained during his visit.

Dr. Otfried Nippold, the correspondent of the Division at Bern, has reported fully on matters which his residence in Switzerland enabled him to study to advantage. In particular his reports on the progress of events and of opinion in Germany and Austria were more complete and accurate than many received from other sources. Dr. Nippold's publications in periodicals and in books have added valuable material to the history of the last four years.

Sir William J. Collins, correspondent of the Division in London, has kept the Acting Director informed as to internal conditions and the foreign relations of Great Britain. As a member of the House of Commons he is in position to comment fully on important parliamentary proceedings.

Dr. Christian L. Lange, correspondent of the Division at Christiania is fully informed and has reported at length on general European conditions and in particular as to the effect of the war on the Scandinavian countries.

Mr. Edoardo Giretti, member of the Italian Chamber of Deputies, was appointed correspondent of the Division at Rome at the meeting of the Executive Committee held May 28, 1918. He has made especially valuable reports on the relations between Italy and the Jugoslavs.

Relations with Other American Republics

As the world at large has devoted much thought to the appropriate conditions under which a Society of Nations may be effectively organized, so the peoples of the western hemisphere have in like manner interested themselves in the study of the interdependence of the nations of the Americas.

This interest has been manifested in a notable increase in the study of languages, literatures and customs. It is safe to say that in the United States there are today ten times as many persons studying the Spanish language and literature and the history of Spanish and Portuguese speaking nations as five years ago. Similarly a considerable increase is to be noted in the number of South and Central Americans who are studying the English language and literature and the history of North America.

If in the adopted program or constitution for the Society of Nations the American hemisphere is recognized as a unit within which the international relations may be considered as quasi-domestic matters, the chances for a successful solution of the great problem will be measurably increased.

Relations with Japan and the Orient

In the last annual report mention was made of the suggested resumption of the exchange of visits of representative men between Japan and the United States. While many of those consulted were in favor of an immediate resumption of these visits, it was found that during the continuance of the war it was almost impossible for men of prominence and influence to leave their home countries for the necessary length of time. It was therefore decided to await the conclusion of peace.

The Japan Society of New York has continued its efforts to diffuse knowledge of Japan among Americans and of the United States among Japanese by the distribution of books and pamphlets and by social gatherings, lectures and entertainments.

During the fiscal year under review the Endowment made no financial contribution in aid of the work of the Japan Society of New York.

International Visits of Representative Men

During the past year the Division made no direct arrangements for international visits of representative men.

It was, however, brought to the attention of the Executive Committee at the meeting held September 30, 1918, that a committee acting under the authority of the Council of National Defense had invited the universities of Great Britain

to send to America a delegation of suitable representatives for a twofold purpose; first, more completely and fully to explain the war aims and war spirit of the British people, and second, to lay the foundation for interrelationships between American universities and colleges and those of Great Britain such as at one time existed between American universities and colleges and the universities of Germany.

As no provision had been made to meet the expenses of these delegates, the Executive Committee allotted funds for the purpose of providing for the proper entertainment of the delegates appointed by the British universities and colleges. The delegates named were:

Dr. Arthur Everett Shipley, Vice Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, Master of Christ's College and Reader in Zoology.

Sir Henry Miers, Vice Chancellor of the University of Manchester and Professor of Crystallography.

Rev. Edward Newburn Walker, Fellow, Senior Tutor and Librarian of Queen's College, Member of the Hebdomadal Council, Oxford University.

Sir Henry Jones, Professor of Moral Philosophy, University of Glasgow.

Dr. John Joly, Professor of Geology and Mineralogy, Trinity College, Dublin.

Miss Caroline Spurgeon, Professor of English Literature, University of London.

Miss Rose Sidgwick, Lecturer on Ancient History, University of Birmingham.

The delegation reached New York early in October and devoted about three months to visits to American institutions of learning. The amount disbursed for traveling expenses and entertainment was approximately \$9,500.

Association for International Conciliation

The *Conciliation Internationale* at Paris is the parent organization, the work of which is directed by the *Président Fondateur*, Baron d'Estournelles de Constant. It is the object of the organization to select with great care and to bring into harmonious cooperation those men in the civilized world who possess the international mind. Before the war every possible effort was made to prevent the impending catastrophe. During the war the organization used its resources exclusively for the purpose of bringing the war to a just and victorious conclusion.

The Secretary General, M. Pierre Jaudon, in a letter dated January 12, 1919, calls attention to the need of combating the germs of rancor, hatred and a spirit of revenge which are likely to develop in the conquered nations. He recommends that the utmost care be used to avoid governmental negligence, blunders and mistakes in adjusting future international relations. However distasteful it may be in prospect, nevertheless we must plan for normal relations in future with those who have been our enemies. Justice to all must be the method of solving the many problems; and a first effort should be made to convince those who have been conquered of the deep responsibility they are under for crimes committed.

The Branches of the *Conciliation Internationale* are as follows:

American at New York	Acting Secretary: Henry S. Haskell
Argentine at Buenos Aires	Secretary: Benj. Garcia Victorica
Brazilian at Rio de Janeiro	Secretary: A. G. Araujo Jorge
Canadian at Ottawa	Director: W. L. MacKenzie King
Japanese at Tokio	Secretary: T. Miyaoka
Peruvian at Lima	Secretary: J. Bautista de Laval
World Friendship Society at London	President: Sir T. Vezey Strong

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR INTERNATIONAL CONCILIATION

The American Association has continued during the period of the war its practice of publishing official documents and statements of international significance from prominent statesmen and publicists.

When, by a ruling of the post office, it became necessary to fix a subscription price for the publications in order to preserve the privilege of mailing at second class rates of postage, the monthly edition was necessarily reduced to 25,000 copies. Subscription returns, however, have been most encouraging and the monthly edition has now been increased to 35,000.

During the year ending June 30, 1918, the regular monthly publications were as follows:

	1917
The Treaty Rights of Aliens, by William Howard Taft.	July
The Effect of Democracy on International Law, by Elihu Root.	August
The Problem of Nationality. Part III of the Principle of Nationality, by Théodore Ruyssen.	September
Official Documents Looking toward Peace, Series III.	October
The United States and Great Britain, by Walter H. Page. The British Commonwealth of Nations, by Lieutenant General J. C. Smuts. America and Freedom, by Viscount Grey.	November
The Conference on the Foreign Relations of the United States, held at Long Beach, N. Y., May 28-June 1, 1917. An Experiment in Education, by Stephen Pierce Duggan.	December
The Aims of the War: Letter of Lord Lansdowne to the London <i>Daily Telegraph</i> , November 29, 1917. Reply by Cosmos printed in the New York <i>Times</i> , December 1, 1917. The President's Address to the Congress, December 4, 1917.	1918 January
Victory or Defeat: No Half-Way House, speech delivered by David Lloyd George, December 14, 1917. British Labor's War Aims, statement adopted at the Special National Labor Conference at Central Hall, Westminster, December 28, 1917. Great Britain's War Aims, speech delivered by David Lloyd George at the Trade Union Conference on Man Power, January 5, 1918. Labor's After-War Economic Policy, by Arthur Henderson, M.P. America's Terms of Settlement, address by President Wilson to the Congress, January 8, 1918. British Labor Party's Address to the Russian People, January 15, 1918.	February
The United States and Japan: Text of the Root-Takahira Understanding of November 30, 1908, and of the Lansing-Ishii Agreement of November 3, 1917. Japan and the United States, address by Elihu Root, October 1, 1917. The Lansing-Ishii Agreement, address by James L. Slayden, November 15, 1917. What of Our Fears of Japan? by Kenneth S. Latourette.	March
The Awakening of the German People, by Otfried Nippold.	April
The Anniversary of America's Entry into the War: An address delivered by President Wilson at Baltimore, Maryland, April 6, 1918. An article written for the <i>Daily Chronicle</i> of London by Professor Gilbert Murray.	May

The Lichnowsky Memorandum: Introduction and translation by Munroe Smith. German Text from the *Berliner Börsen-Courier*, Appendix by Munroe Smith and Henry F. Munro. Reply of Herr von Jagow.

June

The most important of these publications was the Lichnowsky memorandum which has already been mentioned.

This memorandum together with the letters of Dr. Wilhelm Muehlton and an article by James Brown Scott entitled "The Dawn in Germany: The Lichnowsky and Other Disclosures" were also published in book form. Two thousand copies of the book were distributed mainly to public libraries and libraries of colleges and universities. The constantly increasing use for reference of the documents published during the last four years is demonstrated by the many requests received particularly for those documents containing official papers.

Among the books distributed during the year, principally to international polity clubs and public libraries were:

Bassett, John Spencer	The Lost Fruits of Waterloo
Beer, George Louis	The English-Speaking Peoples
Butler, Nicholas Murray	A World in Ferment
Cestre, Charles	France, England and European Democracy
Dawson, William H.	After-War Problems
Dawson, William H.	Problems of the Peace
Egerton, H. E.	British Foreign Policy in Europe
Gibbons, H. A.	The Reconstruction of Poland and the Near East
Hazen, Charles Downer	Alsace-Lorraine under German Rule
Hill, David Jayne	The Rebuilding of Europe
Johnson, Douglas W.	The Peril of Prussianism
Johnson, Douglas W.	Topography and Strategy in the War
Kawakami, K. K.	Japan in World Politics
Kewinski-Corwin, E. H.	The Political History of Poland
Milyoukov, P. et al.	Russian Realities and Problems
Moore, John Bassett	Principles of American Diplomacy
Muir, Ramsay	The Expansion of Europe
Naumann, Friedrich	Central Europe
Robinson, Edgar E., and West, Victor J.	The Foreign Policy of Woodrow Wilson
Seton-Watson, R. W.	The Rise of Nationality in the Balkans
Smith, Munroe	Militarism and Statecraft
Tagore, Rabindranath	Nationalism
Taylor, A. H. E.	The Future of the Southern Slavs
Veblen, Thorstein	The Nature of Peace
Waldstein, Sir Charles	Patriotism, National and International
Wallace, William King	Greater Italy
Weeks, H. T.	How to Ensure Peace

Symposium of	
statesmen,	poets,
savants,	business men,
publicists,	party leaders and
journalists,	soldiers.

"Out of Their Own Mouths"
Utterances of German rulers

International Polity Clubs 1917-18

During the year 1917-18, there were groups organized for the study of international questions in twenty-four colleges and universities. The participation of America in the European War made it advisable to discontinue the practice of sending out speakers to the clubs. Interest and discussion was stimulated by the distribution of books, periodicals and war maps. In December an informal conference of members of university faculties, who are interested in the international polity club movement, was held in Philadelphia, and it was the consensus of opinion that the work which the clubs were undertaking was not in any way incompatible with war conditions.

The Association organized a prize essay contest for the best reviews of David Jayne Hill's *The Rebuilding of Europe*, submitted by members of the international polity clubs. The first prize of \$35 was awarded to Edwin T. Pratt, Harvard University. Additional prizes of \$5 were awarded to Thomas Munford Boyd, University of Virginia, and Benjamin Silverberg, Trinity College, Hartford.

To facilitate the study of the international questions involved in the war, the Association published in the form of an *International Polity Bulletin* a study outline based upon President Wilson's speech of January 8, 1918, entitled "The War Aims of the United States." The outline was prepared by Lindsay Rogers, Professor of Political Science at the University of Virginia. The outline found favor not only among the international polity clubs but with teachers of modern history in the high schools and colleges, and was widely used in the war issues course prescribed by the War Department for the Student's Army Training Corps.

During the year expenditures for the work of the international polity clubs amounted to \$4,467.92.

Summer School Instruction, 1918

The American Association for International Conciliation arranged during the last year, as it did in 1915, 1916 and 1917, for courses to be offered in the 1918 summer sessions of a number of selected universities, colleges and normal schools. In view of the abnormal world conditions, however, it was considered advisable to suspend courses upon international law and international relations. The work was consequently confined to courses in the Spanish and Portuguese languages, modern English and French history, Latin American history, contemporary Latin American affairs, South American geography, including commercial geography, and the study of race and language distribution.

In spite of the war conditions, which made it necessary for a number of summer schools to close their doors and which reduced considerably the attendance in many places, the total enrollment compared most favorably with that of the previous year. In the 65 institutions with which the Association cooperated there was a registration of 3,398 students as against 3,540 in 1917 in 75 institutions.

The following list gives the number of institutions and the enrollment of students for the courses:

Universities.....	36
Colleges.....	15
Normal Schools.....	14
Total Institutions.....	65
Enrollment in Spanish.....	1,433
Enrollment in Latin-American History and Geography.....	1,097
Enrollment in Modern English and French History.....	868
Total enrollment.....	3,398

During the year the expenditures for the work of this summer school instruction, which were made through the institutions themselves, amounted to \$18,417.22.

A subvention of \$2,500 was allotted to the France-America Society in aid of its work to further friendly relations between France and the United States.

Inter-American Division

The following publications were issued by the Inter-American Division during the period under review:

La escuela secundaria y la universidad, por Ernesto Nelson.

Boletín 12 de la división panamericana: Junio de 1917.

(10,000 copies in the Spanish-American countries.)

Ha algum substituto eficaz que es imponha a forca nas relações internacionaes? por Suh Hu.

Boletim 13 da divisão Pan Americana: Julho de 1917.

(3,000 copies in Brazil.)

The Next Step in Interamerican Relations, by Peter H. Goldsmith.

Bulletin 14 of the Pan American Division: August, 1917.

(10,000 copies in the United States.)

El porvenir del panamericanismo, by Peter H. Goldsmith. (A paper presented before the Second Pan American Scientific Congress, published in the Proceedings, and reprinted for the Division by the United States Government.)

Reprints, Government Printing Office, 1917.

(10,000 copies in the Spanish-American countries.)

Opiniones sudamericanas sobre la guerra. (The Spanish originals of Publication No. 14 of the Division of Intercourse and Education of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.)

Boletín 15 de la división interamericana: Enero de 1918.

(12,000 copies in the Spanish-American countries.)

El próximo paso en las relaciones interamericanas, by Peter H. Goldsmith. (Spanish version of Bulletin No. 14 of the Pan American Division.)

Boletín 16 de la división interamericana: Febrero de 1918.

(12,000 copies in the Spanish-American countries.)

The *Inter-America* magazine, edited and published under the direction of this division, the first Spanish number of which appeared in May, 1917, has been issued regularly, as follows: in Spanish, made up of articles translated from the periodical literature of the United States, for distribution mainly in the other American countries: July, September, November, January, March, May, the last number being Number 1, Volume II (5,700 copies); in English, begin-

ning with the October, 1917, number, and made up of articles translated from the periodical literature of the Spanish and Portuguese American countries, and issued thereafter in December, 1917, February, April and June, 1918.

As stated in the announcement, the *Inter-America* magazine was established to aid in overcoming the barrier of a diversity of language by translating and publishing in English articles from Spanish or Portuguese sources, and by translating and publishing in Spanish articles from United States sources. These articles cover a wide range of subjects, and they show the common trend of thought and the general attitude of the thoughtful people of America, as expressed in newspaper and magazine articles published in their own countries, without self-consciousness or any special tempering of expression for international effect.

Libraries for South America.

The selection, buying, assembling, plating and packing of the collections of North American books, have been completed. These collections are to go to the following libraries, as soon as transportation be available:

	Volumes
Bibliotheca Nacional, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.....	2,864
Bibliotheca de Estado de São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil.....	825
Biblioteca Nacional, Montevideo, Uruguay.....	2,189
Instituto Paraguayo, Asunción, Paraguay.....	2,189
Universidad de San Marcos, Lima, Perú.....	2,864
Biblioteca Nacional, Santiago, Chile.....	2,864

Lectures.

During the summer of 1917, the director of the division made a trip through the South, lecturing eleven times in summer schools, as follows: University of Virginia, University of North Carolina, George Peabody College for Teachers, University of Georgia, Johns Hopkins University.

He lectured during the succeeding winter and spring at the following places:

National Arts Club (on the opening of the annual book exhibition, upon "Authorship in South America")	
Miss Mason's school "The Castle" (before the Pan American Round Table)	
National Arts Club (before a meeting of the Joint Committee of the Literary Arts)	
The Poetry Society of America	
Waldorf-Astoria Hotel (before the annual luncheon of the Sorosis Club)	
Dartmouth College	} in New Hampshire
Colby Academy	
Proctor Academy	
Manchester High School	
Tilton Seminary	
Holderness School for Boys	
Phillips-Exeter Academy	
Lincoln High School	
Scarborough School, Scarborough-on-Hudson, New York	

The division supplied a collection of about 500 volumes and some 125 different newspapers and magazines, published in the Spanish or Portuguese American countries, to an exhibition held under the Joint Committee of the Literary Arts, at the National Arts Club, New York, November 8-30.

Two hundred volumes of official documents of the Brazilian Government were received and sent as a gift of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace to the New York Public Library.

Financial

The allotments paid to or through the American Association for International Conciliation during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, amounted to \$72,450.00, divided as follows:

Work of the Association in the United States including administration and publication.....	\$32,750	
Inter-American Division.....	10,000	
	<hr/>	\$42,750
For payment to other branches and organizations:		
Conciliation Internationale, Paris.....	\$4,000	
Argentine Branch, Buenos Aires.....	500	
Brazilian Branch, Rio de Janeiro.....	500	
Chilean Branch, Santiago.....	500	
Peruvian Branch, Lima.....	500	
Canadian Branch, Ottawa.....	500	
Chinese Branch, Peking.....	200	
France-America Society, New York.....	2,500	
	<hr/>	9,200
Special work for the Division of Intercourse and Education:		
Summer School Instruction.....		20,500
		<hr/>
Total.....		\$72,450

Other Work in the United States

AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY

The ninetieth annual report of the American Peace Society covers the year ending April 30, 1918. Work carried on at the headquarters at Washington as well as that done by the five departments has been largely cooperation with the government to help win the war. The secretary has delivered many addresses in Washington and vicinity in connection with the work of the Four-Minute Squad, the American Red Cross, and the Liberty Loan campaign.

The journal of the society, the *Advocate of Peace*, has attracted much favorable criticism. The distribution of this journal for May, 1918, was 5,450 out of an edition of 6,000. Reprints from it have been used in publicity work throughout the year, notably the December, 1917, leading editorial, "Win and End the War," as a result of which the secretary was asked by the Committee on Public Information to prepare a pamphlet setting forth views of the war held by the

friends of a permanent international peace. This pamphlet was widely distributed by the government, in this country and abroad.

There has been some difficulty in retaining the interest of various branch peace societies owing in many instances to the fact that volunteer workers found their efforts monopolized by war activities. In many societies, however, the membership has remained intact and some have continued to work zealously for those principles of law and order advocated and pleaded for during ninety years by the American Peace Society.

The treasurer's report shows that the total receipts were \$27,645.22 and the total disbursements \$32,306.95. The subvention granted by the Carnegie Endowment for the year ended June 30, 1918, was \$20,000, seventy-two per cent of the total receipts. Of the disbursements the sum of \$15,398.42 was devoted to field work, including allotments to branch societies. The cost of printing and mailing the *Advocate of Peace* and certain pamphlets was \$6,186.96.

The allotment of \$20,000 in aid of the work of the American Peace Society for the period under review was made by the Executive Committee at the meeting held May 22, 1917, and was therefore recorded in the last annual report of the Acting Director.

NEW YORK PEACE SOCIETY

The principal activities of the New York Peace Society during the year 1918 are recorded in the annual report submitted by its secretary at the annual meeting January 8, 1919, as follows: first, a series of public conferences in February and March; second, the work of the Final Settlements Committee; third, the publication of the bulletin of the society called *The Messenger*.

The conferences held weekly were intended primarily for the benefit of members and their friends, the listeners forming in fact a "conference class." The general subject was "Questions of Nationalism and Internationalism." The Final Settlements Committee of the society was organized to study the principles underlying a future final settlement. The first meeting was held on January 14, 1918. The committee met fortnightly until the middle of June, and resumed its sessions on October 23.

The pages of *The Messenger* since September, 1918, have been chiefly filled with the reports discussed by the committee. The reports thus far printed are all studies in economic reconstruction and are based upon discussions of the principles enunciated by President Wilson in Nos. 2 and 3 of his so-called fourteen points. Over 50,000 copies of *The Messenger* have been distributed during the year. The issue for May and June, called "The Creed of the Hun," was so well liked by school superintendents and principals that a second edition, printed last fall, was distributed entirely among teachers. The financial report for the calendar year 1918 shows total receipts \$5,946.83 and total disbursements \$7,547.26.

The allotment of \$4,000 in aid of the work of the New York Peace Society for the period under review was made by the Executive Committee at the meet-

ing held May 22, 1917, and was therefore recorded in the last annual report of the Acting Director.

THE WORLD'S COURT LEAGUE

The World's Court League, Inc., was organized in May, 1915, to advocate and secure the establishment of a World Court for the settlement of disputes between nations. The four points of the League platform are summarized as follows:

The World's Court League believes that a League of Nations, erected upon the foundations laid in the existing Interallied Councils and in agreements among friendly nations associating themselves together for the maintenance of a just peace, should establish and sustain for the common welfare:

1. A World Court, or system of World Courts, with powers similar to those of the Court of Arbitral Justice agreed upon at the Second Hague Conference.
2. Commissions of inquiry or conciliation to consider international disputes not settled by negotiation, arbitration or judicial decision.
3. A World Congress, meeting at regular intervals, representing the nations that possess governments responsible to the people, and authorized to formulate and enact international laws.
4. A World Council, developed from the present Supreme Council and associated with the World Congress as an executive committee of the League of Nations.

Especial emphasis this year has been placed upon the wide circulation of *The World Court* magazine, the journal of the League which appears monthly. Membership in the League includes subscription to this magazine which is published to inform and educate public opinion in international affairs. The League has added new and important names to its membership list and has sent influential delegates to all conventions looking toward the establishment of the Society of Nations.

The allotment of \$2,000 in aid of the work of the World's Court League for the period under review was made by the Executive Committee at the meeting held May 22, 1917, and was therefore recorded in the last annual report of the Acting Director.

EDUCATIONAL WORK

Reference has already been made to the general educational work conducted by the Division through the wide distribution of books and pamphlets (pages 74 and 75) and to educational work conducted through international polity clubs and summer schools (pages 76 and 77).

In addition much valuable information has been placed before the international public by special articles and interviews with leaders of opinion through newspapers and newspaper syndicates.

No addition was made during the year to the material for use by authors of school textbooks.

Special Undertakings

MEDICAL BROTHERHOOD

As stated in the last annual report, the Medical Brotherhood felt that it should not initiate any special lines of action during the war. Its members have individually aided to the full extent of their power in medical and surgical war work.

LA BIBLIOTHÈQUE AMÉRICAINE

No report has been received for a year as to progress made in the publication of French translations of typical American books.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR FRENCH YOUNG WOMEN

A group of ten French young women especially designated by the French Government at the suggestion of the Division and with the active cooperation of the France-America Society, reached New York in September, 1918. The Division had extended to them an invitation to come to the United States to study for one year in American universities, living the life of the ordinary student in the dormitories and entering into American social life, with the understanding that for the two following years they should remain in the United States and, by teaching in American institutions, help to raise the standard of instruction in French in this country. All of these young women had previously won degrees in French universities and some had already taught. Upon their arrival they were placed throughout the country in selected universities. They adapted themselves very quickly to their new surroundings and have expressed the greatest interest in their work. One has already accepted a position to teach next year and some are asking for the privilege of continuing their studies through the summer session in order to be more fully prepared for their future work in the United States. A list of the names of these young women with the universities which they are attending during the present academic year follows:

Mesdemoiselles:

Alice Legrand	}	Columbia University, New York, N. Y.
Marcelle Chocquart		
Germaine Mendel		
Françoise Ruet	}	University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.
Henriette Grandjean		
Camille Mouly	}	University of California, Berkeley, Calif.
Elizabeth Privat		
Louise André		Women's College, Brown University, Providence, R. I.
Paule Bureau	}	University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.
Fernande Hélie		

COURSES ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

During the academic year 1917-18 financial assistance was given toward the

expense of conducting courses on international relations at the following educational institutions:

- Columbia University
under the direction of Professor H. F. Munro
- George Peabody College for Teachers
- Harvard University
under the direction of Professor George Grafton Wilson
- Leland Stanford, Jr., University
under the direction of Professor Edward Krehbiel
- Northwestern University
under the direction of Professor Charles H. Watson
- University of Pennsylvania
under the direction of Professor J. C. Ballagh
- University of Virginia
under the direction of Dr. Lindsay Rogers
- Washington University
under the direction of Professor W. F. Gephart

The object of encouraging the study of international subjects is to stimulate thought on international lines. The method is experimental, in the expectation that after two or three years there will be found to exist a sufficient demand for this instruction to make it desirable for the institutions to continue the courses without financial assistance.

During the year expenditures in support of courses on international relations amounted to \$3,000.

Visits of Distinguished Foreigners

During the period under review the large number of distinguished foreigners who have visited the United States as members of official missions or unofficially has afforded the Acting Director an unusual and welcome opportunity to extend courtesy and hospitality.

Conclusion

The work of the Division in the years that are immediately to follow must take its form from the terms of the final peace settlement. If a Society of Nations is brought into existence with new and important powers and duties, it will naturally be the task of the Division of Intercourse and Education to aid in making the constitution of this society familiar to the public opinion of the world and to point out from time to time ways and means by which it may be strengthened and developed. At this time the future is sufficiently clouded with uncertainty to make any specific forecast quite out of the question.

NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER,
Acting Director.

NEW YORK, *March 19, 1919.*

Financial Statement for Year Ended June 30, 1918

	Appropriations	Allotments	Unallotted Balances
The appropriation made by the Trustees at the meeting of April 20, 1917, was.....	\$235,000.00		
Allotments from this appropriation were made by the Executive Committee for the following purposes:			
General administration, New York Office.....		\$12,660.00	
Maintenance of the European Bureau and Secretariat.....		9,197.58	
American Group of the Interparliamentary Union.....		500.00	
Honoraria of the Special Correspondents.....		5,200.00	
International Arbitration League, London....		953.00	
American Association for International Conciliation.....		39,450.00	
France-America Society of New York.....		2,500.00	
Latin American work.....		40,000.00	
Courses in universities on international relations.....		10,000.00	
International visits of representative men ...		20,000.00	
Entertainment of distinguished foreign visitors		5,000.00	
Work through newspapers, books and periodicals.....		20,000.00	
Work through international polity clubs.....		15,000.00	
Japan Society of New York.....		5,000.00	
Italy-America Society of New York.....		2,500.00	
Contingencies.....		41,990.00	
		<u>\$229,950.58</u>	
Unallotted balance.....			\$5,049.42
In addition the following items were allotted by the Executive Committee from appropriation of \$110,000 of April 21, 1916, for emergencies and from unexpended balances of appropriations and allotments for 1917.....	49,379.80		
Work in summer schools.....		20,500.00	
For North American libraries in Europe		27,500.00	
Emergency salary increases.....		1,379.80	
		<u> </u>	
Total appropriations..	\$284,379.80		
Total allotments		\$279,330.38	

The allotments of appropriations made by the Executive Committee and the expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1918, are shown by the following statement:

	Allotments	Disbursements	Unexpended Balances
General administration, New York Office.....	\$12,660.00	\$9,446.03	\$3,213.97
Maintenance of the European Bureau and Secretariat..	9,197.58	9,197.58	
American Group of the Interparliamentary Union.....	500.00	246.92	253.08
Honoraria of the Special Correspondents.....	5,200.00	4,395.64	804.36
International Arbitration League, London.....	953.00	953.00	
American Association for International Conciliation ...	39,450.00	39,450.00	
France-America Society of New York.....	2,500.00	2,500.00	
Latin American work.....	40,000.00	21,989.78	18,010.22
Courses in universities on international relations.....	10,000.00	3,000.00	7,000.00
International visits of representative men.....	20,000.00		20,000.00
Entertainment of distinguished foreign visitors.....	5,000.00	2,630.00	2,370.00
Work through newspapers, books and periodicals.....	20,000.00	1,937.56	18,062.44
Work through international polity clubs.....	15,000.00		15,000.00
Japan Society of New York.....	5,000.00		5,000.00
Italy-America Society of New York.....	2,500.00		2,500.00
Contingencies.....	41,990.00	26,000.00	15,990.00
Total allotments for year ending June 30, 1918....	\$229,950.58		
Total disbursements from these allotments.....		\$121,746.51	
Total unexpended balances.....			\$108,204.07

In addition the following disbursements were made from unexpended balances of allotments for the previous year ending June 30, 1917:

General administration, New York Office.....	621.73
Emergency salary increases.....	1,379.80
Work through summer schools.....	20,500.00
La Bibliothèque Américaine.....	2,000.00
National Conference on the Foreign Relations of the United States.....	7,218.06
Contingencies for fiscal year 1917.....	14,957.23
Latin American work.....	26,548.03
North American libraries in Europe.....	27,500.00
Work through newspapers, books and period- icals.....	21,689.49
Preparation of material for textbooks.....	434.17
	<u>\$244,595.02</u>
Less refund from European Bureau and Secre- tariat.....	2,523.92
Total net disbursements for year ending June 30, 1918.....	<u>\$242,071.10</u>

DIVISION OF ECONOMICS AND HISTORY

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR

DIVISION OF ECONOMICS AND HISTORY
REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR

TO THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

Preliminary steps have been taken to initiate work on the Economic History of the War which has been mentioned in earlier reports of this Division as its chief product during the next few years. Large collections of materials for this study have been made in London, Paris, Copenhagen, Leyden, Geneva and Rome. More recently the classifying and indexing of this material has been undertaken and is now proceeding. Professor James T. Shotwell will enter upon the duties of editing this work as soon as he is released from his duties as a counselor of the American delegation at the Peace Conference at Paris.

On November twenty-third of last year a conference was held in the office of this Division, by a small number of American economists, with a view to making an analytical and topical program of study in connection with the proposed history, and such a tentative program has been made. It appears in the appendix of this report and has been submitted to the surviving active members of our Committee of Research for their several suggestions. After these have been received it will be desirable that an editorial committee, consisting in part of such members of the Committee of Research as are able actively to assist in the prosecution of the work, should meet the general editor and the Director of this Division in order to give to the plan its final form. The economic phenomena of the war are so unprecedented and so important in their bearing on the probability of further wars, on further revolutions and, indeed, on the future history of the world that a study of them in the light of clear economic principles so far outweighs other studies in importance that we have reason to rejoice rather than to lament over the nonappearance of many works that were in preparation when the war began. In the absence of the great world struggle they would have been well worth publishing, but the service which they would have rendered would have been far smaller than that which a comprehensive study of the war itself should render.

The great struggle has been carried on by a correspondingly vast and hitherto unknown material equipment. Warfare has gone through a transformation akin to that which has taken place in industry, and armies fight as laborers work, somewhat by hand but far more by machinery. The nations have acquired and used a stupendous enginery for destroying the human life which the mechanism of industry maintains. Much of this was, at the beginning of the war, in the infancy of its development; all of it was in a less mature stage than it has since

reached and, if a new war should occur, its mechanism of slaughter would be still greater, costlier and deadlier than any thus far used. If aircraft and long range guns increase in power and number, cities will be at the mercy of fairly distant armies, and if either party in a war is as ruthless as one party in the present war has been, the opposing force will be compelled to follow suit and helpless populations will be generally sacrificed. It would seem impossible for any nation long to pay the cost of such warfare or for any army long to carry it on without practical annihilation. War would mean a close approach to collective bankruptcy and collective suicide unless a quick victory should be won by the nation or group that has been most successful in creating and using devil's machinery.

In the absence of law and order between states, as well as within them, the world will have perpetually hanging over it the possibility of irreparable disaster that is largely economic in its inciting cause and mainly so in its instrumentality and its permanent effects. The revolutions which naturally follow international warfare are economic in aim and are sustained by one economic class. What would they accomplish if they attained such a scale as the war itself reached? What would future revolutions accomplish if, like future wars, they should be even greater than the present one? It is not easy mentally to grasp all that a fierce type of communism has actually done in Russia and would do in Germany if it has its way. The conservative party in each of these countries consists wholly or mainly of socialists. In common with the Bolsheviki themselves they believe in nationalizing land and capital and reducing its owners to the status of empty-handed laborers. That this fact actually receives, in the world at large, relatively little attention is due to the disturbances and crimes that have attended the movement, the paralysis of industry and the starving of great numbers of people. So momentous are the issues still confronting the nations that the extinction of the institution of private property in a large part of Russia has been received by the remainder of the world almost with equanimity.

The motive of it all—the hope of enriching the poor—is based on a mistake of fact. Not only Russian revolutionists but socialists everywhere believe that the income of the capitalist class, which the proletariat is urged to seize, is several-fold larger than it is, and that belief accounts for much of the sympathy which American socialists express for the Bolsheviki. If Russia is left entirely to herself and if the Bolsheviki there gain full control, it will in time be discovered that the wealth which has been seized was originally smaller by far than they supposed it was and that the revolution has reduced it to a pitifully small amount. The unlimited treasure of socialist dreams is as unreal as the gold at the end of the rainbow, and much of that lesser treasure which was real and substantial has nearly vanished in the grasping. The effects of the Bolshevik movement and the Soviet form of government and the pressure for a like system in other countries are based on economic illusions which experience would dispell, though at a terrible cost to the countries that had furnished the object lesson. Russia

is now paying at a tragic rate for the proof that is already open to the world that a general spoliation of wealth means poverty even for the spoilers.

Assuredly it will take insight to deal with the problems of recent and pending struggles of every kind, and success in this type of research will require the most efficient cooperation that the scientific world affords. The harvest of material is vast and rich and men able fully to deal with it may be fewer than we could wish, but it remains for us to seek them. The work itself is so alluring that if there are anywhere men who, in the midst of bewildering struggles, complications and upheavals can make what our charter terms "a thorough and scientific investigation and study of the causes of war and of the practical methods to prevent and avoid it," they can well afford to respond to our call.

Certain works of research which this Division has long had under way are approaching completion. The extended series of studies initiated by the Japanese Committee of Research has been finished, and that committee is about to enter upon a second series, which bids fair to be the more important of the two. The American monographs, which have been mentioned in an earlier report, are progressing, as will be seen by the tabular statements in the appendix of this report.

JOHN BATES CLARK,
Director.

March 19, 1919.

APPENDIX

General Topics for an Economic Study of the War

- I. Conditions and tendencies preceding war
- II. War conditions and activities
- III. Costs of war to governments and peoples
- IV. Economic aspects of peace terms
- V. After-war conditions and policies
- VI. Moral and social consequences of the war
- VII. War and struggles of classes

- I. *Conditions and tendencies preceding war*—a survey of economic conditions and tendencies of different countries taken seriatim and including in each country a study of the following topics:

Relative development of agriculture, mining and manufacturing
Degree of economic independence, present and prospective
Protective tariffs
Quest of foreign markets
Revival of mercantilist doctrines and of theories of overproduction
Sources of raw materials
Facilities for transportation
Commercial treaties
Spheres of influence
Colonies created by migration or by conquest
Growth of large corporations and centralized production
Influence of legislation on general growth of wealth
Monopoly and modes of dealing with it
International movement of capital
Concessions to capital by undeveloped countries
Industrial enterprises in foreign lands
Banking systems
Gold policies
Growth of national wealth
Growth of population
Agrarian measures
Labor movements, nonsocialistic and socialistic
Actual ratio of wages to social income
Welfare institutions
Migrations of labor (1) within the country (2) to or from the country
Educational conditions
Hygienic conditions

II. *War conditions and activities*

The function of warfare in an economic system
The shifting of labor and capital from production to mutual destruction
Reduction of population in number and in economic efficiency
Changes in agriculture, manufacturing, commerce, transportation and shipbuilding, resulting from natural causes and from direct action by governments
Industries and trades interrupted by the war and compensatory industries and trades established through new discoveries under the impulse of war
Wages as influenced by general causes and by action of the government
Soldiers' pay, insurance and pensions
Employment of women
Hours of labor and working conditions
Policy of organized laborers, nonsocialistic, socialistic, communistic, anarchistic
Migration of laborers

Rise in prices and its causes
 Costs of transportation and exchange
 Public control of prices and its effects
 Types of contract between government and producers and their several effects
 Direct production by government and its results
 Effect on pecuniary returns from agriculture
 Effect of the war on land ownership
 Effect of war on the total amount and sources of capital used within the country
 Relation of capital to bank credit
 Effect of the war on the distribution of capital and on character of investments
 Effect on money rates and on the interest on real capital
 Effect on net profits of business
 Effect of the war on the growth of corporations
 Effect of the war on monetary, banking and credit systems and practices
 Effects of the war on the administrative technic of business (organization, methods of accounting, etc.)
 Effect of the war on business technic of the government (purchasing, storage, supply, transportation, etc.)
 Effect on governmental efficiency of unpaid or partly paid services
 Informal use of business organization for governmental purposes
 Sources of war funds, immediate and ultimate, including loans, taxes, voluntary services, sequestration of enemies' property, paper money, etc.
 Services rendered by banks
 Effects of different types of taxation and their amounts, kinds and incidence
 Amounts and sources of war loans
 Amounts yielded by other measures; their economic effects
 Effect of the war on economic habit in consumption (savings, reduced consumption, voluntary and involuntary, etc.)
 Preferential treatment of different uses of capital
 Moratorium
 Checking of strikes
 Changes in the policy of organized labor
 Economic morale
 Insurance by governments
 Blockades and their effects
 Food regulations
 Inventions during war, military and nonmilitary
 The stimulation of vocational education and reaction thereof on industry
 Effects of war on party policies, radical and conservative
 Disruption and reconstitution of Russia and the Central Powers, and their effects in other countries
 Comparison between war measures of the government and genuine socialism
 Political results of governmental control of production and transportation and of limitations of prices
 Economic cooperation by different states during war—industry, commerce, agriculture, transportation, finance, etc.
 Features of the League of Nations evolved during the war

III. *Costs of war to governments and peoples*

Qualitative analysis of total costs of war (1) to governments and (2) to peoples, including expenditure, waste and direct destruction
 Basis of measurement of costs
 Amounts, kinds and incidence of war taxes
 Amount and after-effect of destruction of property by armies
 Amount and after-effect of destruction of ships and cargoes
 Total effect of war on wealth of peoples as measured by gross costs minus offsetting gains
 Total outlay by government during war less expenditures within that period for ordinary purposes
 Outlay later entailed by forced neglect of repairs and replacements of productive plants
 Effects of interruption of commerce
 Salvage of war plants convertible to peace uses
 Outlays by government which are income to the people, such as—
 (1) sums spent for food, clothing and other supplies for soldiers and sailors
 (2) wages of soldiers and sailors

- (3) salaries of extraordinary administrative workers
- (4) payment for special war transportation
- (5) cost of pensioning and insurance systems
- Special outlay forced on people by war by (1) high prices, (2) benevolences
- Amount of labor diverted from ordinary production
- Physical volume of production of consumers' goods compared with prewar production
- Offsetting effect of forced economies
- Relief by extra earnings of women, old men and children
- Relief by invention, discovery and improved application of labor and capital
- War profits in relation to incomes of the people and to public revenue
- Reduction of money costs to commodity standards and to labor standards
- Value of such standards of property destroyed in military use
- Value of buildings, mines, forests, arable soil, etc., caused by wanton ravages
- Maintenance of refugees
- Ultimate incidence of taxes caused by war
- Incidence of losses and gains by high prices
- Loss of life and its effect (1) on total wealth (2) on *per capita* wealth
- Effect of mutilation and enfeebling of laborers (1) on total wealth and (2) on *per capita* wealth
- Effect of economic disorganization during war
- Cost of enforced idleness during reconstruction
- Grand resultant effect of war on the *per capita* income of people
- Survey of so-called imponderable values such as suffering and mental and moral deterioration
- Value of military training and development of civic virtues
- Value of international cooperation induced by war

IV. *Economic aspects of peace terms*

- Territorial changes and their effects
- Commercial changes
- Group interests requiring recognition
- Economic effects of (1) disruption of former empires, (2) changes in colonial control
- Economic dependence or independence of nations newly established
- Forms of economic cooperation established in the peace terms
- Indemnities, their grounds, amounts and modes of payment
- Effects of indemnities on peoples respectively paying and receiving them
- Extent of relief from prewar burden of naval and military establishments
- Migrations of labor occasioned by peace settlements
- International labor code
- Investment of capital and direction of enterprise as influenced by peace terms
- Recognition of class and group interests in international dealings
- League of nations confirmed by treaty as the basis of a new world economy

V. *After-war conditions and policies*

- Public debts; public income and its sources
- Progress of demobilization
- Immediate effects of demobilization on industrial system
- Permanent reduction of armaments and its effects
- Trend of wages and prices
- Resistance to deflation
- Ratio of wages to social income; ratio of rent and interest to social income
- Sources of profits, legitimate and illegitimate
- Reemployment of soldiers, sailors and war workers in regular industry
- Employment in repairing damages caused by war; sources of funds used for this purpose
- Change in distribution of labor between different occupations and between different grades of skill
- Effects of training acquired during war
- The disabled classes—loss of productive power and extent and means of recovery
- Changes in habits of consumption
- Extension of field of industrial employment
- Increased use of mechanical motors in manufacturing, transportation and agriculture
- Land reclamation
- Improvement of agriculture

Public works
 Women in industry
 Employment agencies: War Labor Board, War Industries Board, draft boards
 Social insurance
 Economic morale
 Objectives of labor movement
 Policy of organized laborers as to increasing or reducing the productivity of labor
 Labor legislation—labor day, minimum wage, unemployment insurance
 Modes of dealing with strikes and lockouts.
 Internal financial policies
 Credit agencies
 Mining system
 Diffusion of electrical power
 Railroad policy as affecting efficiency of transportation, value of investments, growth and decline of trade centers, wages and hours of labor and the public treasury
 Shipping problem
 Foreign concessions
 International boycotts
 Protective duties
 Commercial treaties
 Treatment of colonies
 Possibility of the "open door"
 Public policy toward corporations and trusts
 Status of investments in weak or disturbed countries
 Redistribution of world's gold
 Character and extent of international cooperation in connection with apportioning food-stuffs, raw materials, shipping, and controlling movements of labor and of capital, international competition, public finance, commercial treaties, treatment of backward countries, redistribution of gold
 International control of level of competition
 Repatriation of laborers who migrated because of war
 Freedom of seas
 Public policy as to economic preparedness for war

VI. *Moral and social consequences of the war* (Topics submitted by Professor Gide)

Facts observed during the war:

Divorce, adultery, illegitimate births
 Increase of abortions
 Desertion of children—the father at the front, the mother in the factory
 Increase of prostitution and venereal disease; contamination of the home
 Increase of alcoholism among the soldiers and their wives at home; weak efforts of the government to check it
 Moral disorganization of the inhabitants of invaded regions
 Effects of allowances on soldiers' wives—
 Development of expenditures for luxuries—pastry, perfumery, jewelry
 Is there an increase of deposits in the savings banks?
 An increase of pawnshop loans?

Predictions for after the war:

Notable numerical predominance of women in belligerent countries
 Certain spread of feminism in all its forms
 Possibilities of legal polygamy
 Development of juvenile crime
 Possibilities of increased emigration—that to workers of ex-belligerent countries, that of capitalists to ex-neutral countries
 Development of Sinophobia; restriction of the naturalization of foreigners
 Effect of war on birth and death rate
 Effects of high profits; creation of a new class of wealth
 Probable restriction of luxuries in ex-belligerent countries; possibility of introduction of the simple life
 Probable restrictions also of ability to save; consequences with respect to the creation of new capital and the replenishment of old capital

VII. *War and struggles of classes*

Doctrinal background of socialism and communism
 Anarchistic theories
 Practical demands of socialistic parties before the war
 Their attitude during the war
 Trade-unionism before and during the war
 Distinctive character and aims of Bolshevism
 Relation to it of other labor movements
 War and Bolshevik revolutions
 Obstructed transportation and its effects
 Paper money and its effects
 Other causes of inflated prices and wages
 The Soviet constitution
 Position of peasants in a Bolshevik régime
 Confiscatory taxation and seizure of capital
 Extent of redistribution of land
 Cause and effect of soil deterioration
 Needs and demands of peasants
 Position of financiers, merchants, manufacturers and artisans
 Position of the professional classes
 Extent of idleness, forced or voluntary
 Effect of nationalization of industries on production
 Motives, old and new, for limiting product of labor
 Effect of leveling social standards of living
 Wages before and after the economic revolution
 Character and extent of industries not nationalized
 Reaction of revolution on—
 (1) character of trade union movements
 (2) prices and wages
 (3) industrial disputes and their settlement
 (4) welfare institutions
 (5) foreign trade
 (6) industrial consolidations
 (7) migrations
 (8) colonial developments
 Influences causing increased participation of labor in direction of industry
 Growth of internationalism, theoretical and practical
 Effect of class struggles on international dealings
 Net effect of revolutionary changes on the material well being of the people

Report of the Present Condition of Works and Contracts

I

(Books Published and on Sale)

<i>Editor</i>	<i>Author</i>	<i>Subject</i>
Lord Courtney of Penwith	A Diplomatist	Nationalism and war in the Near East.
Westergaard	Drachmann	The industrial development and commercial policies of the three Scandinavian countries.
Westergaard	Bodart	Losses of life in modern wars.
Westergaard	Kellogg	Military selection and race deterioration.
Westergaard	Prinzing	Epidemics resulting from wars.
Gide	Girault	The colonial tariff policy of France
Philippovich	Grunzel	Economic protectionism.
Kinley	Munro	The five republics of Central America.
Kinley	Glasson	Federal military pensions in the United States.

II

(Works Completed but Withheld)

<i>Editor</i>	<i>Author</i>	<i>Subject</i>
Reinsch	Hornbeck	The open door policy in China.
Philippovich	Drachovsky	Foreign loans in Austria.

III

(Works in Process of Printing or Ready for It)

<i>Editor</i>	<i>Author</i>	<i>Subject</i>
Bernstein	Many authors	Attitude of socialists and trade-unionists toward war and armaments.
Philippovich	Bodart	History of the causes of war, etc.
Reinsch	Wallace	The open door policy.
Brentano	Gerloff	Military budgets from 1872, etc., for Germany.
Kinley	Luitwieler	Effects of the present European War on the industry, commerce and finance of Bolivia.
Kinley	Rowe	Effect of the European conflict on trade, industry and finance in Peru.
Kinley	Roorbach	The effects of the present European War on the industry, commerce and finance of Venezuela.
Kinley	Wheless	The effects of the present European War on the industry, commerce and finance of Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay.
Brentano	Möller	Effects of war, with reference to Germany.
Borel	Geering	Influence of the war of 1870-71 on Switzerland.
Kinley	Cuevas	The industrial and commercial development and policy of Chile with special reference to commercial relations with and policy towards other American countries.
Kinley	Many authors	Preliminary economic studies of the war. (See page 101 for titles and authors.)
Kinley	Porritt	Fiscal freedom of Canada and the other British Dominions.

IV

(Works in Process of Translation, or Waiting to be Translated)

<i>Editor</i>	<i>Author</i>	<i>Subject</i>
Philippovich	Fellner	Ratio between the total income of the Austrian and Hungarian population and the total expenditure on armaments.
Kinley	Ramirez Fontecha	The economic conditions and effects of foreign financial concessions in Honduras.
Gide	Coquet	The advantage in standardizing the legislation of the different countries with regard to the repression of false indications of origin.
Westergaard	Dumas	Losses of life as a result of war.

V

(Works Completed and in Hands of Members of Committee of Research)

<i>Editor</i>	<i>Author</i>	<i>Subject</i>
Philippovich	Slokar	Influence of the national idea and of the economic protective policy of Austria-Hungary on the relation between the monarchy and the Balkan States.
Philippovich	von Kesslitz	Financial burdens caused by armaments in recent times in Austria-Hungary.
Reinsch	Chen Huang-Chang	Chinese theory in regard to war and peace.

VI

(Works Overdue and Delayed by the War)

<i>Editor</i>	<i>Author</i>	<i>Subject</i>
Brentano	Kuczynski	Influence of changes in the occupations of a people upon the composition and efficiency of armies, etc.
Philippovich	Stiassney	War loans in Austria, etc.
Luzzatti	Luzzatti	Protectionist system in its relations with the great armaments, etc.
Westergaard	Cohn	Effects of war on the economy of the Scandinavian countries.
Westergaard	Jensen	Production of the Scandinavian countries.
von Wieser	Perels	Development of the international relations of the Austrian cotton trade.
von Wieser	Grunwald	Taxation laws as influenced by the international relations of Austrian economics.
von Wieser	von Mises	International relations of Austrian manufacturers.
von Wieser	Steinitzer	Austrian money market as influenced by the money markets of the world.
von Wieser	Klofetz	Austrian transport system as influenced by the international relations of Austrian economics.
von Wieser	Bartsch	Austrian civil law as influenced by the international relations of Austrian economics.
von Wieser	Weiss	Development of the international relations of the Austrian sugar trade.
von Wieser	Deutsch	Austrian labor and laborers and the international relations pertaining thereto.
von Wieser	Pribram	International relations of Austrian economics in the first part of the nineteenth century.
La Fontaine	Marinus	Unifying effects of the improvement and extension of all means of communication.
La Fontaine	de Greef	Unifying influences of international life under the title "La paix, ses conditions et son organisation."
von Wieser	Schüller and Cókórac	Protectionist policy in Austria, its origin and development.
von Wieser	Drucker	Development of the international relations of the Austrian iron trade.
Philippovich	Drachovsky	General classification of war loans.
von Wieser	Crombach	Development of the international relations of the Austrian petroleum trade.
Borel	Steiger	Financial, economic and moral influences of the military system in Switzerland.
Gide	Delaisi	Attitude of anarchists and syndicalists toward war and armaments.
Borel	Geering	Economic development of Switzerland as a neutral state.
Philippovich	Ferrero	General considerations of the causes of wars in recent times.
Philippovich	Kauffmann	Rivalry among the great European Powers with regard to capital investments in Turkey.
Greven	Tasman	Military conditions in the Netherlands.
Borel	Landmann	War loans in neutral countries; their importance and their influence on wars in modern times; Switzerland.
Westergaard	Ehrlich	The effects of the Balkan war in sociological and judicial aspects, with special regard to Albania.
Gide	de Lapradelle	Effects of wars upon the world's supply of provisions and raw materials—France.
Gide	Lescure	The banks in time of war—France.
Greven	Nieboer	The influence of Dutch rule upon the economic and social life of the natives in the Dutch East Indies during the nineteenth century.
Gide	Picard	The military budgets in France since 1872.
Brentano	Gerloff	Marine budgets from 1872. The burden of armaments in recent times; the German Empire.

<i>Editor</i>	<i>Author</i>	<i>Subject</i>
Brentano	Landsberg	Economic effects of withdrawing young men from industrial pursuits into the army and navy, especially mercenary troops.
Philippovich	Tobisch	Technical development of the industries of war; their present state and their effect on the promotion and encouraging of other industries, in Austria-Hungary.
von Wieser	Priester and Stransky	The development of the international relations of the Austrian petroleum trade.
Paish	Miss Hirst	The Society of Friends: war and peace.
Brentano	Bajkitsch	The Balkans wars of 1912 and 1913.
Kinley	Sutton	The economic, social and political effects of granting concessions (industrial, mining, etc.), to foreigners, on the countries granting such concessions, and the influence thereof on international relations.
Kinley	Wei	Concessions to foreign capitalists in China.
Hirst	John A. Hobson	The effects of the war on production and distribution of wealth in Great Britain.
Hirst	Margaret E. Hirst	The social and economic effects of the war in England with special reference to women and children.
Hirst	Mary Agnes Hamilton	The extension of bureaucracy and of bureaucratic control during the war in England, and its after effects.
Hirst	George Young	Economic policy and modern diplomacy.

VII

(Works Unfinished and Delayed Indefinitely because of the War)

<i>Editor</i>	<i>Author</i>	<i>Subject</i>
Philippovich	Neurath	The effects of the Balkan wars on Austria-Hungary, with special regard to Serbia, Bulgaria, Roumania, Russia, Montenegro, Albania, Italy, Germany, Switzerland. Parts I and II.
Philippovich	Marek	History of Austrian war loans in the nineteenth century.
Philippovich	Neurath	War and order of life. The liquidity, productivity and rentability of the wealth of nations in case of war.
Westergaard	Neurath	Preliminary statistical studies in old Serbia.
Philippovich	Slokar	Annexation of Bosnia; its causes and effects.
Westergaard	Bajkitsch	Statistical observations and investigations as to the losses of life in the last Balkan wars and as to the fluctuations of the civil population in consequence of the wars.
Johnson	Johnson	Attitude of the business classes of the United States toward war and peace.
Gide	Faure	Sickness and mortality in the French army.

VIII

(Works under Contract, not yet Due)

<i>Editor</i>	<i>Author</i>	<i>Date Due</i>	<i>Subject</i>
Kinley	Kellogg	On conclusion of war	Biological effects of the present war.
Kinley	Robertson	Nov. 1, 1919	The relations of the United States and Latin American nations, historically considered.
Kinley	Antonio Ramirez Fontecha	June 1, 1919	Financial conditions and social, economic and political effects of foreign economic concessions in Costa Rica.
Greven	Miss E. C. Van Dorp		The different commercial policies and the effect of these policies on the foreign trade and mutual relations of states.

<i>Editor</i>	<i>Author</i>	<i>Date Due</i>	<i>Subject</i>
Greven	M. J. van der Flier		The costs of the present war for the Netherlands, direct and indirect, and its effects on the condition of the several classes of the people.
Gide	M. Girault	Jan. 1, 1920	De la diminution de la population européenne par suite de la guerre et de ses conséquences.
Gide	Théodore Ruysen		Le problème des nationalités et les origines de la guerre.
Gide	M. Hoschilles		La poussée des nations vers la mer comme cause économique des guerres.
Clark	C. H. Gide		Mesures prises par les pouvoirs publics en France contre la hausse des prix et la disette résultant de la guerre.
Kinley	C. H. Haring	April 1, 1919	Collection of materials for the economic history of the war.
Greven	P. L. Kleyburg		The public control of industry, agriculture and commerce during the war in the Netherlands, and the tendency of these (quasi-socialistic) measures to prolong themselves into a time of peace.
Westergaard	E. F. Hechsler	Dec. 31, 1919	The commercial history of Europe during the wars in the beginning of the nineteenth century.

IX

(Works Authorized, but Contracts not yet Received)

<i>Editor</i>	<i>Author</i>	<i>Subject</i>
Pantaleoni	Emanuele Sella	Internal activities of governments brought about by the war and the effects they produce during the war, as well as those which they may be expected to produce if they prolong themselves into a time of peace.
Pantaleoni	Giulo Borgatta	The economic action of the state in Italy during the war and its consequences.
Luzzatti	Luigi Luzzatti	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The financial budget of Italy before, during and after the war. 2. The economic condition of Italy and its capacity to support war's expenses. 3. The comparison of financial and economic conditions of Italy with other belligerent states. 4. The accords of financial and economic character between allies after the war.
Westergaard	Dr. Gösta Bagge	Socialism or quasi-socialism in modern European states (principally Scandinavian countries) in consequence of the present world conflict.

Preliminary Economic Studies of the War

Edited by Dr. David Kinley

(Published Works)

<i>Author</i>	<i>Subject</i>
Adam Shortt L. S. Rowe	1. Early economic effects of the European War upon Canada. 2. Early effects of the European War upon the finance, commerce and industry of Chile.
Frank H. Dixon and J. H. Parmelee	3. War administration of the railways.
Irene Osgood Andrews	4. Economic effects of the war upon women and children in Great Britain.
Ernest L. Bogart	5. Direct costs of the present war.
William F. Gephart	6. Effects of the war upon insurance with special reference to the substitution of insurance for pensions.
Frank L. McVey	7. Financial history of Great Britain, 1914-1918.
John A. Fairlie	8. British war administration.
J. Russell Smith	9. Influence of the Great War upon shipping.
Thomas Nixon Carver	10. War thrift.

(Works in Press)

<i>Author</i>	<i>Subject</i>
Benjamin H. Hibbard	11. Effects of the war upon agriculture.
Edward T. Devine	12. Disabled soldiers and sailors—Pensions and training.
Thomas Nixon Carver	13. Government control of the liquor business in Great Britain and the United States.
Matthew B. Hammond	14. British labor conditions and legislation during the war.
B. M. Anderson, Jr.	15. Effects of the war on money, credit and banking in France and the United States.

(Manuscripts Received)

<i>Author</i>	<i>Subject</i>
Emmett J. Scott	Effects of the war upon negro labor and migration.
Henry C. Adams	International control over international trade and investments.

(Works under Contract)

<i>Author</i>	<i>Subject</i>
Simon Litman	Government control of prices in the war in Great Britain and the United States.
Charles Whiting Baker	Government war control of industry and trade.
Stephen Pierce Duggan	Relation of the economic and social conditions in southeastern Europe and in Alsace-Lorraine to conditions of peace.
A. A. Goldenweiser	The present situation in Russia and its economic and social background.
Edith Abbott	Effects of the war on pauperism, crime and programs of social welfare.
E. W. Kemmerer	Monetary conditions in war times in India, Mexico and the Philippines.
Ernest L. Bogart	Direct and indirect costs of the Great World War. (Revised edition of No. 5.)
John Franklin Crowell	Government war contracts.

DIVISION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

REPORT

REPORT OF THE DIVISION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

TO THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

In the absence of the Director, Assistant Director and Chief Clerk of the Division of International Law, who are serving with the American Commission to Negotiate Peace, the duty of presenting a report upon the work of the Division has devolved upon the Acting Secretary of the Endowment. The absence of these officials of the Division is explained by a letter, dated November 30, 1918, from the Secretary of the Endowment to the President of the Endowment, of which the following is a portion:

You will be glad to learn that five persons connected with the Division of International Law have been attached to the Mission. Your understudy, the Secretary and Director of the Division, goes as technical adviser in international law, being one of two attached to the Mission in that capacity. Mr. Finch, Assistant Director of the Division of International Law, goes as assistant to the technical adviser, as does also Mr. Crocker, Chief Clerk of the Division. Professor Hershey, who has been, with the approval of the Committee, employed as special assistant in the Division of International Law, to help with government work, has also been appointed as assistant to the technical adviser. Finally, Mr. Gregory goes as his private secretary.

The resolution of the Board of Trustees, of April 19—a happy date—1917, has taken effect, for during the past year the equipment and personnel of the Division have been utilized to their full capacity by the Department of State, and the five mentioned have now been officially commissioned in the government service abroad. The Division of International Law will continue, in Washington, to complete the work of preparation which is not entirely finished, but which is well under way.

Pursuant to the resolution of the Trustees that the personnel of the Division be placed at the disposal of the government, I felt it proper to decline in their behalf, the offer of salaries from the State Department, inasmuch as their salaries under the resolution of the Trustees would continue during the period of their service abroad in the government. All traveling and living expenses will, however, be paid by the government.

Pursuant to the directions of the Executive Committee, Dr. North will act as Secretary during my absence.

In their absence, the routine and extra work of the Division has been carried on by the clerical personnel, under the general supervision of the undersigned, in accordance with written and oral instructions left by the Director. The following report mainly bringing up to date the unfinished and continuing subjects included in previous reports has been prepared with the assistance of the remaining personnel of the Division, especially of Miss Alice M. Ball, who has acted as

chief clerk of the Division during the absence of the officers. It was submitted in preliminary and confidential form to the members of the Board of Trustees on March 19, as required by the By-Laws. The return from Paris of Mr. George A. Finch, the Assistant Director, on April 5, has rendered it possible to completely revise this preliminary report, adding much information regarding the present status of the pending projects of the Division which is of public interest.

Work for the Department of State

During the preceding year the personnel of the Division has been engaged largely and for some months exclusively upon work for the Department of State, pursuant to the resolution of the Trustees of April 19, 1917, "that the Endowment offers to the government the services of its Division of International Law, its personnel and equipment, for dealing with the pressure of international business incident to the war." In compliance with the request of the Secretary of State, to whom the Endowment's offer was made, the services of the Division have been directed during the year to investigations and reports with respect to the effect of the war on the principles and rules of international law, with respect to the proposals which have been made for a world organization after the termination of the war and with respect to other questions incident to the great conflict. This work was so formidable and the time within which it was necessary to complete it so short that the regular personnel and resources of the Division were totally inadequate to meet the demand. The Director, therefore, found it necessary to apply to the Executive Committee for additional funds and at their meeting on March 2 they allotted the sum of \$10,000 to provide additional expert and clerical assistance and office expenses for the Division to enable it to collect and prepare this material for eventual use in the consideration of terms of peace. This amount was subsequently increased by additional allotments to \$30,000.

This important branch of the Division's activities had been carried on under the immediate supervision of the Director, and for this reason and because the Peace Conference is still in progress, which makes the publication at this time of the full details of the Endowment's work in this connection of doubtful propriety, the Acting Secretary refrains from attempting to go into details of the work, but will leave them to be personally reported upon by the Director of the Division when he returns or in his next annual report.

This large addition to the work of the Division and the urgency of pressing it forward to completion as soon as possible has naturally delayed the progress upon the regular projects of the Division expected when the last report of the Director was prepared. Much of the outside clerical assistance which was obtained was inexperienced and their work had to be carefully supervised by the regular personnel. Some of the extra work was of such a character that it could only be performed by experienced members of the Division's staff and they were assigned completely to that work. At other times the entire force of the Division

was concentrated upon urgent public work. So that it may fairly be said that the regular projects of the Division could only be pressed forward at such times as the services of the personnel engaged upon them could be spared from government work.

In addition to the laying aside of the research and editorial work of the Division in favor of government work, the demands for the latter work have more or less interfered with the orderly printing of the Endowment's publications. Some of the publications recently authorized were urged by the government authorities to be completed at once because of their probable value for use at the Peace Conference. The Endowment's printers were, therefore, instructed to give these publications precedence, and advance copies of some of the most important were finished in time to be forwarded to Paris. In order to do this some of the less pressing publications of the Division, whose appearance during the current year was forecasted in the last report, had to be laid aside. It is planned to wind up by July 1 the odds and ends of work for the government still unfinished, and after that time the activities of the Division will return to their normal channels and it is confidently expected that the ensuing year will witness the actual publication of many important volumes which have been in course of preparation for several years.

The Classics of International Law

The last report of the Director¹ contained a full statement of the status of this large and difficult project. A list of the publications in the series which have already appeared, together with those which will be published later, is printed herein, page 189. At that time there were some eight works in the series which the Director hoped would appear before the time arrived for the rendition of the present report as follows:

Bynkershoek, Cornelius van: *De Dominio Maris*

Bynkershoek, Cornelius van: *Questionum Juris Publici Libri II*

Gentili, Alberico: *De Iure Belli*

Gentili, Alberico: *Hispanica Advocatio*

Gentili, Alberico: *De Legationibus*

Pufendorf, Samuel von: *De Officio Hominis et Civis Juxta Legem Naturalem*

Suarez, Francisco: *De Bello* and selections from *De Legibus*

Wolff, Christian von: *Jus Gentium Methodo Scientifica Pertractatum, in quo Jus Gentium Naturale ab eo, quod Voluntarii, Pactitii et Consuetudinarii est, accurate distinguitur*

The appearance of the foregoing volumes has been delayed by reason of the abnormal demands upon the editorial resources of the Division and upon the Endowment's printing facilities due to the preparation of work for the Peace Conference. Notwithstanding this delay, however, the following progress may be recorded:

An English translation of the Introduction to Wolff's *Jus Gentium* has been

¹ Year Book, 1918, pp. 136-141.

made by F. J. Hemelt, Associate Professor of English Language and Literature at the Catholic University of America.

The photographic reproduction has been made of the Latin text of Pufendorf's *De Officio Hominis*. The photographic reproduction has likewise been made of Gentili's *Hispanica Advocatio*, and an introduction for the volume supplied by Frank Frost Abbott, Kennedy Professor of Latin at Princeton University, who made the English translation of the Latin text. The photographic reproduction of Bynkershoek's *De Dominio Maris*, has likewise been made and the translation of Book I of the same author's *Quaestionum Juris Publici* has been made by Tenney Frank, Professor of Latin at Bryn Mawr College, who translated Book II of the same work as recorded in last year's report.

Progress may also be recorded in the list of the Classics referred to in last year's report as in a more or less incomplete state of preparation as follows:

Grotius, Hugo: *De Jure Belli ac Pacis Libri Tres*.

This work will contain a photographic reproduction of the Latin text from the 1646 edition, and an English translation of the Latin text, made for the series by Francis Willey Kelsey, Professor of Latin at the University of Michigan, with the assistance of Henry Arthur Sanders and Arthur Edward Boak, of the same university. The photographic reproduction was published by the Carnegie Institution in 1913, but has been withheld from distribution until the appearance of the companion volume containing the translation. The manuscript of the translation itself is in an advanced stage of completion. On account of the bulky size of the two volumes and the space required to treat the subject adequately, no introduction will be provided, as in the case of the other works in the series. An introduction, however, may appear in a separate volume at a later date.

Grotius, Hugo: *De Jure Praedae Commentarius*.

This work, which seems to have been the brief of Grotius retained in an actual case, was published for the first time in 1868, although it appears to have been written in 1604. Chapter 12 thereof is nothing more nor less than the well known tractate *Mare liberum*, which has practically made the freedom of the seas. The brief fortunately exists in the handwriting of Grotius and is preserved in the University of Leiden, of which he was a distinguished graduate. It has been photographed for the Classics of International Law and will be preceded by an introduction and accompanied by a printed Latin text and an English translation.

Pufendorf, Samuel von: *Elementa Jurisprudentiae Universalis*.

This work will contain an introduction by a publicist of note, a reproduction of the Latin text, and an English translation of the Latin text made expressly for the series by W. A. Oldfather, Professor of Latin at the University of Illinois. The manuscript of the latter is at hand, awaiting preparation for the printer.

Menandrino, Marsiglio (Marsilius of Padua): *Defensor Pacis*.

This work was composed about 1324, although not published until about 200 years later. An introduction will be supplied by the Right Honorable Viscount

Bryce, and a revised Latin text and English translation are being prepared by C. W. Previté-Orton, Fellow of St. Johns College, Cambridge, England, an expert in Italian medieval history, who is at present collating the various manuscripts available to him in England.

Wheaton, Henry: *Elements of International Law*.

Wheaton, Henry: *History of the Law of Nations in Europe and America*.

These two works are being edited by George Grafton Wilson, Professor of International Law at Harvard University, although he has been able to make but very little progress during the past year on account of patriotic work in connection with the war.

Since the last report was submitted, the Executive Committee has authorized the inclusion in the series of *De Re Militari et De Bello* by Pierino Belli. This work will contain an introduction by a publicist of note, a revised Latin text, and an English translation of the Latin text made expressly for the series by Herbert C. Nutting, Professor of Latin at the University of California. Professor Nutting has made considerable progress, using as a basis the text contained in volume XVI of *Tractatus Illustrium in Utraque . . . Juris Facultate Jurisconsultorum* (Venice, 1583). An attempt is being made to secure a photographic reproduction of the first edition (1563).

Bibliothèque Internationale du Droit des Gens

The *Bibliothèque Internationale du Droit des Gens*¹ is a library whose purpose is the translation into the French language of the most important treatises and monographs on international law which have appeared in other tongues, and the publication and distribution of these translations among students of international law and others interested in the subject. This library is under the direction of Mr. A. G. de Lapradelle, Professor of International Law at the University of Paris, who has entire charge of the supervision and editing of all translations.

None of the five works—Lawrence, *The Principles of International Law*, Liszt, *Lehrbuch des Völkerrechts*, de Louter, *Het Stellig Völkerrecht*, Scott, *The Hague Peace Conferences of 1899 and 1907*, and Westlake, *International Law*—which were in the hands of the publishers at the time of the last report has appeared. The work of the publisher has been retarded principally because of the preoccupation of the Director, Mr. de Lapradelle, with his duties as one of the Technical Advisers of the French Government at the Peace Conference. The pressure upon the printers for work more urgently needed has also contributed to the delay.

Progress has been made toward completing the preparation for publication of the translation of Kleen's *Krigets Lagar*, and the Endowment's publishers, the Clarendon Press, have about completed arrangements with Mr. Pedone, the French publisher, for including Triepel's *Völkerrecht und Landesrecht* in this series.

¹ Year Book, 1917, page 116; 1918, page 141.

Classic Projects for International Organization

It is a matter of deep regret that the publication can not be reported of the collection outlined in the Director's last report¹ of what may be called the modern plans of international organization which have been put forward by publicists and statesmen since the beginning of the fourteenth century for the purpose of maintaining peace among the nations. But the demands for other work regarded as more pressing have made it impossible to bring this project to the point of publication, although a large part has already been put in type and the balance is in an advanced state of preparation. In view of the great interest in the subject of international organization which has been created by the proposal of the Peace Conference for the creation of a League of Nations, every effort will be made to complete this work and publish it at the very earliest possible date.

Fellowships in International Law

In accordance with the authorization of the Board of Trustees and the Executive Committee, and also conformably to the regulations governing the fellowships for the study of international law and related subjects,² the Division of International Law offered twelve fellowships for the academic year 1918-19, an increase of two over last year. Forty-four applications were received by the Division—more than in the preceding year—in spite of the fact that the country was at war. The awards were, as usual, made by the Standing Committee on International Law Fellowships. Seven were granted to graduate students who had already received a bachelor's degree or its equivalent, and five to teachers of international law or related subjects. The appointees are here listed, with the university from which they were appointed:

Students' Fellowships

Eleanor Wyllys Allen, Radcliffe College
Chuncin C. Chang, University of Chicago
Constantine A. Chekrezi, Harvard University
Q. K. Chen, University of Illinois
John Eugene Harley, Harvard University (Renewal)
Kenkichi Mori, Columbia University
George Wan, Johns Hopkins University

Teachers' Fellowships

Bernice Brown, Radcliffe College
Kenneth W. Colegrove, Syracuse University
Karl F. Geiser, Oberlin College
Clair F. Littell, Syracuse University
Charles E. Martin, Columbia University

It should be mentioned in this connection that awards in the first instance were offered to the following candidates, who resigned them to enter

¹ Year Book, 1918, pp. 130-132.

² Year Book, 1917, page 107.

the military service, the United States having declared war subsequent to their applications:

J. Lawrence Teare, Harvard University
 Sidney W. Davidson, Yale Law School
 Loyd Haberly, Reed College

From the reports which, according to the regulations, each Fellow must submit to the Committee on Fellowships twice during the year, the following data regarding their work have been abstracted for the information of the Board of Trustees:

<i>Fellow and Institution at which Studying</i>	<i>Courses Pursued</i>	<i>Special Research for Thesis</i>
Allen, Eleanor Wyllys, Yale University.	International law.	Status of enemy vessels in ports at the outbreak of hostilities.
Brown, Bernice, Yale University.	International law.	Status of armed merchant men on the high seas.
Chang, Chuncin C., Columbia University.	History of diplomacy. International law. Roman law. Legal history.	The survival of contractual obligations in the succession of states.
Chekrezi, Constantine A., Columbia University.	History of diplomacy. International law. Historical and comparative jurisprudence. Roman law. Conflict of laws.	(Mr. Chekrezi was appointed Albanian delegate to the United States and was obliged to discontinue his course before the end of the first semester.)
Chen, Q. K., Columbia University.	History of diplomacy. International law. International relations.	Implements of warfare.
Colegrove, Kenneth W., Harvard University.	International law.	The remission of a part of the Chinese indemnity.
Geiser, Karl F., Harvard University.	International law. Jurisprudence.	Plans for international organization.
Harley, John Eugene, Harvard University.	History. Government (international law). Economics.	Law of angary.
Littell, Clair F., Columbia University.	Diplomacy. International law. Roman law.	Thesis not yet decided upon.
Martin, Charles E., George Washington University.	International law.	Thesis not yet decided upon.
Mori, Kenkichi, George Washington University.	International law. Parliamentary government and history.	Japan's controversy with China and the Three Powers intervention.
Wan, George, Harvard University.	Government (international law). Roman law.	Thesis not yet decided upon.

This table is convincing evidence that the fellowships are an encouragement to men and women to think and work along international lines. The subjects chosen for their theses are an indication of a lively interest in questions raised by the war and also in other topics of the day of international importance.

The Committee on Fellowships, realizing that "the call upon the Endowment for fellowships will probably be greater than in previous years, owing to the fact that the attention of the world is more closely fixed upon international affairs than ever before," has recommended the continuance of the fellowships for the year 1919-20.

Collection and Publication of all International Arbitrations

In the Director's last annual report covering the work done in 1917 on this important project under the supervision of Professor John Bassett Moore of Columbia University,¹ reference was made to the fact that the continuance of the great war had rendered it impossible to prosecute work among the unpublished archives of European Governments. The same condition of course continued through the year 1918. However, work has been done in the United States, both on printed collections of treaties and other public documents, and on the manuscript records of arbitral commissions. The general examination of Dumont's *Corps Universel* and Rymer's *Foedera* was completed, as was also the general examination of the various series of treaties and other documents embraced under the name of Martens. The copying of records of international commissions in the custody of the Department of State has continued steadily. The records copied during the past year comprise, in whole or in part, the records of the commission established under the convention between the United States and Denmark of March 28, 1830, by which the King of Denmark agreed to pay to the United States 650,000 Spanish milled dollars for the settlement of claims arising out of the depredations upon American vessels during the Napoleonic wars, the board of commissioners appointed by the United States rendering its decisions in 1832; those of the commission instituted under the treaty between the United States and Spain of February 17, 1834, to distribute indemnities for claims arising in consequence of the war between Spain and her American colonies, awards being rendered in 1838; additional records of claims under the convention of April 11, 1839, between the United States and Mexico and of the mixed commission under the convention between the United States and Costa Rica of July 2, 1860; and records of the opinions and awards of the joint commissions appointed by virtue of protocols signed at Washington in 1903 between Venezuela, on the one hand, and Great Britain, Germany, Italy, United States, France, Spain, Belgium, Netherlands, Sweden and Norway, and Mexico, respectively, on the other, to meet at Caracas for the examination and settlement of the claims of these several governments preferred against Venezuela on behalf of their subjects; these commissions completed their labors July 30, 1904.

American Diplomatic Correspondence Regarding the Emancipation of Latin American Countries

As was stated by the Director in his annual report to the Board of Trustees for 1918,¹ research on the above publication was entirely interrupted by the advent

¹ Year Book, 1918, page 128.

of the United States into the war, with the consequent closing to the public of the archives of the Department of State. These archives have remained closed during the past year and it has been impossible to resume this work.

Latin American Arbitration Treaties

Editorial work on this publication¹ was placed in charge of Professor William R. Manning, Professor of Spanish-American History in the University of Texas, who had been engaged by the Endowment to work upon the American diplomatic correspondence regarding the emancipation of the Latin American countries but whose work on that project, as above stated, had been interrupted by the entry of the United States into the war.

Professor Manning began work on the treaties a year ago with the expectation of completing the arranging and editing last August. But this expectation proved sanguine. On September 1 he left the Endowment to enter upon duties assigned him by the Department of State, and has since been able to devote only an occasional spare hour to the work. After July 1 next, when his appointment with the Department may terminate, he hopes to be able to devote more time to the completion of this publication.

Collection of Authoritative Statements Regarding the Monroe Doctrine

On May 28, 1918, the Executive Committee authorized the collection and preparation for publication of authoritative expressions of opinions by Latin Americans regarding the Monroe Doctrine and similar expressions of North Americans upon the same subject.² The Director was fortunate in securing for this work the services of Dr. Alejandro Alvarez, a jurisconsult of the Chilean Foreign Office and counselor to its legations abroad, and the Secretary General of the American Institute of International Law.

The collection of material for the volume has been entirely completed, and the documents are typewritten and ready for the printer.

Chinese Treaties and Agreements

A complete outline of this project is contained in the Director's annual report for 1918.³ In brief it is a compilation of the various agreements which have been entered into by the Government of China with European Governments, Japan and the United States, and also with foreign corporations engaged in banking, mining, transportation, telegraphic communications, etc. In addition to the agreements themselves are included important Chinese and Japanese edicts, ordinances and regulations touching the affairs of China, and two important railway maps, one of the whole of China and the other limited to Northern China.

The manuscript of this publication was received by the Endowment in

¹ Year Book, 1918, page 129.

² See Year Book, 1917, pages 128-129, and 1918, page 129, for the recommendations to the Trustees concerning this project.

³ Year Book, 1918, page 129.

August, 1918, and was shortly thereafter forwarded to the printer. Proof has already been transmitted to the editor, Mr. J. V. A. MacMurray, now American Counselor of Embassy at Tokio, for correction and revision.

Judicial Settlement of Controversies between States of the American Union

Preliminary statements concerning this proposal for the collection and publication of the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States in suits between States were contained in the Director's last two annual reports.¹ The cases, numbering seventy-eight, have been collected and published in two volumes. The prefatory note of the Director which precedes the cases contains the best description of them that it is possible for the Division to give in his absence. The preface is, therefore, reproduced for the information of the Trustees:

From time to time, the undersigned has had occasion to consider those controversies between the States of the American Union which have been decided in the Supreme Court of the United States; and like all others interested in these matters, he has been forced to consult the many volumes of Reports, through which these decisions run like threads of gold. It has occurred to him that it would be no mean service to the cause of judicial settlement between the States, if the decisions of these controversies were brought within narrower compass, so as to be readily accessible not only to the lawyer, but to the layman as well. They have, therefore, been gathered together and form the larger part of two volumes.

While this would be a sufficient reason for their publication, the present collection may properly be expected to subserve a larger purpose, for the Supreme Court of the United States is, in its origin, and in fact, an international tribunal, created by the States meeting by their delegates in conference, in Philadelphia, in 1787, which conference, commonly called the Constitutional Convention, as it drafted the Constitution of the United States, devised a court of the States, in which they consented to be sued for the settlement of the controversies bound to arise between and among them, renouncing the right of settlement by diplomacy, and wisely eschewing the resort to force. There was, in the opinion of its members then, as in the view of their fellow countrymen today, only a court of justice between the breakdown of diplomacy, on the one hand, and the outbreak of war on the other.

In a little over a century, beginning with 1799, and ending with June 10, 1918, when the latest was considered in the Supreme Court, some eighty odd controversies between the States have been argued, debated and decided by that tribunal. As the result of argument, debate and decision, practice has been settled, and procedure adopted in the light of experience as applicable to States of the Society of Nations, as to States of the American Union. The essence, function and limits of judicial power have been noted and analyzed; the distinction between judicial power, on the one hand, and legislative and executive, or political power, on the other, has been made so clear in a long course of decisions, that he who runs may read, and the judicial settlement of justiciable disputes by a court has been justified by precept, demonstrated by practice and vindicated by results.

¹ Year Book for 1917, page 145; 1918, page 171.

The judicial power to which the Constitution of the more perfect Union refers is that of the United States, and it must be made plain at the outset that we are dealing not with provinces but with States, which granted to the Union of their own creation certain sovereign powers, while retaining the exercise of such powers as they did not expressly or impliedly grant to the government of that Union, or which they did not prohibit to themselves. Therefore, some leading decisions of the Supreme Court have been prefixed, dealing with the origin and nature of the United States, and of the States composing the American Union.

The judicial power, however, is not exercised in the abstract but in the concrete case, controversy or suit as it arises and is presented in actual litigation to the Court. Therefore, certain cases have been added showing the sense in which these terms are used in the Constitution in order that the judicial power shall extend to the dispute and the Court decide the issue.

The case, controversy or suit is, as expressly or impliedly stated in the Constitution, one involving common law, equity, admiralty, maritime and international law. Therefore, cases have been selected to show how and to what extent the judicial power extends to and embraces them within its jurisdiction.

Still other cases have been chosen showing what indeed does not need demonstration, the immunity of nations and States from suit except by their express consent, which, fortunately for us, has been given in general terms in the Constitution of these United States.

By the Eleventh Amendment to the Constitution the judicial power of the United States was withdrawn from suits by citizens of a State against other States of the Union; it has, however, been thought advisable to include these earlier cases, interesting in themselves and important in that they furnish the procedure later followed in suits between States. Some cases in which attempts were made by private suitors to reach the States through their officials, and thus to circumvent the amendment, have been added, in order that it may be seen how a court of limited jurisdiction can be trusted to keep within the spirit as well as the letter of its limitation.

It will be observed that the first volume carries the cases through the first final decision in a controversy between States and at the same time the procedure to be followed in reaching a decision is devised, ascertained and set forth in detail in the judgments. The second volume may, therefore, be looked upon as decrees of the Court after the principle had been established and the procedure adopted and as so many variations in the exercise of the jurisdiction conferred by the Constitution upon the Supreme Court in the matter of controversies between States.

The fact that two volumes were required for the text of the controversies between States, even although small quarto was employed, made it possible to prefix certain preliminary matter which is believed to be not only useful but also essential in order to enable advocates of judicial settlement to understand the controversies and to read the cases involving them with pleasure as well as instruction.

It is believed that a perusal of this preliminary material, and a careful consideration of the controversies between the States, decided in the Supreme Court, will convince the layman, as well as the practitioner, that what forty-eight States of the American Union do, a like number of States forming the Society of Nations can also do, so that the Supreme Court of the one, and, in

the future, an International Court of Justice of the other, will, in appropriate instances, decide controversies between the States of the American Union and disputes between members of the Society of Nations according to that due process of law which obtains between individuals, and, without which, neither States nor Nations can hope to endure.

To many it seems that the Court of the American Union—in which coercive measures are not taken to compel the appearance of the defendant State, but, in its absence, permission is given to the plaintiff State to proceed *ex parte*, and in which hitherto no judgment against a State has been executed by force either because it was felt that no power existed so to do or its exercise was not considered necessary—is the prototype of that tribunal which they would like to see created by the Society of Nations, “accessible to all, in the midst of the independent Powers.”

The project further provided for an analysis of the cases to be included in an accompanying volume. This analysis has been finished by the Director and printed by the Endowment's publishers in England, the Clarendon Press. Its distribution in this country is shortly expected. It seems best also to quote the exact language of the Director concerning this volume taken from the preface to it:

Reasonable men believe, statesmen profess, and civilization requires that controversies between nations be settled by peaceable means. Diplomacy has been reinforced by a variety of agencies to accomplish this purpose, but between the breakdown of diplomacy and its various adjuncts and the outbreak of war an effective remedy must be interposed if the peace of the world is to be preserved.

The framers of the more perfect union of the American States had felt the failures of diplomacy and were unwilling to assume the risk of war in the settlement of their controversies. They created as a conscious substitute for one and the other a court of the States, in which controversies of a justiciable nature between them have been decided for a century and more, thus creating “an international, as well as a domestic tribunal,” to quote the impressive language of Chief Justice Fuller in *Kansas v. Colorado* (185 U. S. 125, 146–7, decided in 1902), in which “we apply Federal law, State law, and international law, as the exigencies of the particular case may demand.” The experience of the Union of the American States shows that a court of justice can be created for the Society of Nations, occupying a like position and rendering equal, if not greater, services, applying to the solution of controversies between its members “Federal law, State law, and international law, as the exigencies of the particular case may demand.” The experience of the Court in the performance of its judicial duties likewise shows that a court of limited jurisdiction such as is the Supreme Court of the United States, and such as a Court of the Society of Nations must inevitably be, can be trusted to keep within the law of its creation, as every attempt of a citizen of one of the States to sue another State of the Union has been frustrated as contrary to the eleventh amendment of the Constitution negating that right and privilege; that being a court of limited jurisdiction it does, as it must, question its own right to entertain jurisdiction of a cause of action, even although the august litigants or their counsel have not questioned it; that a procedure can be and has been devised in the consideration of the concrete case calculated to do and actually doing justice between the States;

that the defendant State need not be coerced to appear, if only the plaintiff State be permitted to present its case *ex parte*; that the judgment of the Court need not be executed by force of arms, as hitherto public opinion has in the long run proved sufficient to overcome the reluctance of the defeated litigant to bow before the decision of the Court, based upon "Federal law, State law, and international law, as the exigencies of the particular case may demand."

In view of these circumstances and of every day's experience that it is easier to follow than to originate, the undersigned has, in addition to the publication of the eighty decrees of the Supreme Court in controversies between States, prepared this analysis of the controversies and of the decrees of the Court, eliminating matter which might be deemed irrelevant to the present purpose, disregarding or explaining technicalities which would confuse the layman, but otherwise allowing each case and each decree to tell its story in the language of the Court and of the judge delivering its opinion. In this way the reader will learn from the cases themselves how and for what purpose the Court was established, how it questions its jurisdiction, how it proceeds from the first to the last step in the case, and how controversies between the States deemed to be political become by the act of submission to the Court justiciable questions, to be decided according to "Federal law, State law, and international law, as the exigencies of the particular case may demand."

As originally planned the analysis of the cases was to consist of two parts, the first part to contain an historical survey of the origin and nature of the American Union and the second part to contain an analysis of the cases decided in the Supreme Court. As the work developed, however, the Director found it desirable to separate the two parts of the analysis into two separate but smaller volumes instead of the one originally contemplated. As above stated, the part containing the analysis has already been published by the Clarendon Press. The manuscript of the historical survey of the American Union has been completed under the title "The United States of America: A Study in International Organization," and the Director recommends that this volume be added and made a fourth and final volume in the series. The following quotation from his preface to the proposed fourth volume shows its present interest and timeliness:

The United States of America constitute a union of States, "a more perfect Union," to use the language of the preamble to the Constitution, than that under the Articles of Confederation which the Constitution was devised to supplant. On July 4, 1776, the thirteen British colonies lying between the Gulf of Mexico and Canada, to the east of the Mississippi, abjured allegiance to the British Crown and solemnly published and declared themselves to be "Free and Independent States," possessing, as the Declaration of Independence stated, "full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and do all other Acts and Things which independent States may of right do." Availing themselves of their right to contract alliances, they entered into "a firm league of friendship with each other, for their mutual defense, the security of their liberties, and their mutual and general welfare, binding themselves to assist each other against all force offered to, or attacks made upon them, or any of them, on account of religion,

sovereignty, trade, or any other pretence whatever." Styling this confederation "The United States of America," and declaring in explicit terms that "each State retains its sovereignty, freedom and independence, and every power, jurisdiction and right, which is not by this confederation expressly delegated to the United States, in Congress assembled," the Articles of Confederation creating this union of the States were approved by their delegates in Congress November 15, 1777, and ratified by the last of the thirteen States on March 1, 1781.

The firm league of friendship failing of the purposes for which it was created by the delegates of the States in Congress assembled and ratified by the States themselves, the Congress on February 21, 1787, resolved it to be expedient that "on the second Monday in May next, a convention of delegates who shall have been appointed by the several States, be held at Philadelphia, for the sole and express purpose of revising the Articles of Confederation, and reporting to Congress of the several legislatures such alterations and provisions therein as shall, when agreed to in Congress, and confirmed by the States, render the Federal Constitution adequate to the exigencies of government and the preservation of the Union." In pursuance of this resolution the delegates of twelve of the States met in convention in the month of May and adjourned on September 17, 1787, having drafted a constitution for a more perfect Union of the United States which, ratified by the thirteen original States in the course of the ensuing three years, today controls the conduct of forty-eight States and which in practice as well as in theory has proved adequate to the "exigencies of government and the preservation of the Union."

In the belief that the experience of the American States proclaimed to be free and independent in their Declaration of Independence, each retaining "its sovereignty, freedom and independence" under the Articles of Confederation, would be of value in any attempt to strengthen that larger union of States which we call the Society of Nations, the undersigned has ventured to treat within the compass of a volume some of the international problems met and solved by the framers of a more perfect Union under the caption of "The United States of America: A Study in International Organization."

Madison's Notes of Debates in the Constitutional Convention

At a meeting of the Executive Committee on October 8, 1917, authority was given for the preparation of a new edition of *Madison's Notes of Debates in the Federal Convention of 1787* which framed the Constitution of the United States of America. The text has been edited by Mr. Gaillard Hunt, chief of the Division of Manuscripts in the Library of Congress, and the Director of the Division, who have reproduced accurately the original manuscript of the debates deposited in the Department of State as finally revised and corrected by Madison.

The work is divided into three parts and is now ready for publication. Part I treats of the antecedents of the Federal Convention of 1787; Part II of the Federal Convention itself, including Madison's introduction on the origin of the Convention and his report on the debates; Part III contains the documents relating to the ratification of and amendments to the Constitution. The three parts are preceded by a prefatory note by Mr. Hunt, entitled "Mr. Madison's

Record," describing the manner in which Madison's notes were written and in which the present edition of them has been prepared. An introductory note contributed by the Director shows that the Constitutional Convention of the American States was in reality an international conference called to devise means of preserving peace among the independent States of North America. For this reason this edition has been called an international edition. In view of the importance which the subject of international organization has assumed in Europe at the present time, the introductory note by the Director is reproduced herein, as follows:

The notes which James Madison made of the proceedings of the Federal Convention which met in Philadelphia, May 25, and adjourned September 17, 1787, were in fact, though not in form, the notes of the proceedings of an international conference, to use the language of today, or of a continental conference, as its members might have phrased it had they not preferred the term federal, as we apparently prefer constitutional, convention. Each preference is, however, correct according to the point of view of the observer. It was indeed a constitutional convention or conference, in the sense that it drafted a constitution of a more perfect Union of and for the States ratifying it; it was a federal convention or conference, in the sense that it proposed a draft for a federation of the States which the framers of the Constitution called a more perfect Union than that created by the Articles of Confederation, which the Constitution was to replace; it was a continental convention or conference in that it was composed of twelve of the thirteen States of the American continent; it was an international convention or conference, in that it was composed of official representatives of twelve of the thirteen "sovereign, free and independent" States of America, acting under instructions and meeting "for the sole and express purpose of revising the Articles of Confederation" in order to "render the federal Constitution adequate to the exigencies of government and the preservation of the Union."

The Union to be preserved had been composed but a short time previously of the thirteen American colonies, whose official representatives in the Continental Congress, on July 4, 1776, declared, "That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be Free and Independent States; that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as Free and Independent States, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of right do."

The official representatives in the Congress of the States thus declared to be free and independent drafted, and on November 15, 1777, approved Articles of Confederation, which, ratified by each of the thirteen States at various times, became effective on March 1, 1781, by the ratification of the State of Maryland, the last so to do. The contracting parties were thus the thirteen States declared to be free and independent by the Declaration of Independence; and the origin, the form and nature of the Union, its name and the relation of the States to one another and to the Confederation and perpetual Union, are thus stated in the caption and in the first three of the Articles of Confederation:

Articles of Confederation and perpetual Union between the States of Newhampshire, Massachusetts-bay, Rhode-island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina and Georgia.

Article I. The stile of this confederacy shall be "The United States of America."

Article II. Each State retains its sovereignty, freedom and independence, and every power, jurisdiction and right, which is not by this confederation expressly delegated to the United States, in Congress assembled.

Article III. The said States hereby severally enter into a firm league of friendship with each other, for their common defence, the security of their liberties, and their mutual and general welfare, binding themselves to assist each other, against all force offered to, or attacks made upon them, or any of them, on account of religion, sovereignty, trade, or any other pretense whatever.

The "Confederation and perpetual Union between the States" not proving to be "adequate to the exigencies of government & the preservation of the Union," the Congress, on February 21, 1787, deemed it "expedient that on the second Monday in May next a Convention of delegates who shall have been appointed by the several states be held at Philadelphia for the sole and express purpose of revising the Articles of Confederation and reporting to Congress and the several legislatures such alterations and provisions therein as shall when agreed to in Congress and confirmed by the states render the federal constitution adequate to the exigencies of Government & the preservation of the Union."

Pursuant to this resolution, twelve of the thirteen "sovereign, free and independent" States sent official delegates to the convention to be held in Philadelphia for the revision of the Articles of Confederation, and succeeded with much good will, concession, and compromise, in drafting, instead of revising the Articles, a constitution and a scheme of government of a more perfect Union, which, submitted to the Congress of the Confederation, referred by it to the States, ratified in the course of 1787-8 by conventions in eleven of the States, became effective in accordance with the 7th Article of the Constitution, providing that "The Ratification of the Conventions of nine States, shall be sufficient for the Establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the Same."

The government of the more perfect Union was to go into operation on March 4, 1789, and, in the course of that and of the subsequent year, the people of the States of North Carolina and of Rhode Island ratified the Constitution, thus making it the union of all thirteen of the original States of America.

In the leading case of *Ware v. Hylton* (3 Dallas, 199, 224), decided in 1796, Mr. Justice Chase took occasion to consider the course of events leading to the Declaration of Independence of the colonies, the result of that declaration upon the colonies, and the relation of the States to one another before the Articles of Confederation became binding by the ratification of the State of Maryland, on March 1, 1781, and in the course of his opinion that learned Justice said, under a sense of judicial responsibility:

In June 1776, the Convention of *Virginia* formally declared that *Virginia* was a free, sovereign, and independent state; and on the 4th of July, 1776, following, the *United States*, in Congress assembled, declared the *Thirteen United Colonies* free and independent states; and that as *such*, they had full power to levy war, conclude peace, &c. I consider this as a declaration, not that the United Colonies *jointly*, in a *collective* capacity, were independent states, &c., but that *each* of them was a sovereign and independent state, that is, *each* of them had a

right to govern itself by its own authority, and its own laws, without any controul from any other power upon earth.

Before these solemn acts of separation from the Crown of *Great Britain*, the war between *Great Britain* and the United Colonies, *jointly*, and *separately*, was a *civil* war; but on that great and ever memorable event, the war changed its *nature*, and became a public war between *independent governments*; and immediately thereupon all the *rights of public* war (and all the other rights of an independent nation) attached to the government of *Virginia*; and all the *former political* connexion between *Great Britain* and *Virginia*, and also between their respective subjects, were totally dissolved; and not only the *two nations*, but all the subjects of each, were in a state of war; precisely as in the present war between *Great Britain* and *France*. *Vatt. lib. 3, c. 18, §292; lib. 3, c. 5, §70, 72, 73.*

From the 4th of July, 1776, the *American* States were *de facto*, as well as *de jure*, in the possession and actual exercise of *all the rights* of independent governments. . . .

The Supreme Court of the United States, of which Mr. Justice Chase was a member, apparently attaches great weight to this opinion in *Ware v. Hylton*, inasmuch as Mr. Justice Swayne, in delivering the unanimous opinion of this court in the case of *Hauenstine v. Lynham* (100 U. S., 483, 489), decided in 1879, said:

We have quoted from the opinion of Mr. Justice Chase in that case, . . . because it shows the views of a powerful legal mind at that early period, when the debates in the convention which framed the Constitution must have been fresh in the memory of the leading jurists of the country.

It is proper to add, in this connection, that Mr. Justice Chase was a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

It is also interesting to note, in this connection, that John Marshall of Virginia, shortly to become and thereafter to remain, the great Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, appeared in 1796 as council for his State, in the case of *Ware v. Hylton*, and that in the course of his argument he said:

1st. It has been conceded, that independent nations have, in general, the right of confiscation; and that *Virginia*, at the time of passing her law [1777], was an independent nation.

Speaking of the nature of the Confederation, the relations of the States composing it both to themselves and to the Union, Mr. Chief Justice Marshall observed, speaking for the Supreme Court of the United States in *Sturges v. Crowninshield* (4 Wheaton, 122, 192), decided in 1819:

It must be recollected, that previous to the formation of the new constitution, we were divided into independent states, united for some purpose, but in most respects, sovereign.

And in the later case of *Gibbons v. Ogden* (9 Wheaton, 1, 187), decided in 1824, the same great jurist, recurring to this matter, again remarked:

As preliminary to the very able discussions of the constitution, which we have heard from the bar, and as having some influence on its construction, reference has been made to the political situation of these states, anterior to its formation. It has been said, that they were sovereign, were completely independent, and were connected with each other only by a league. This is true.

As to the nature of the more perfect Union and the relation to it of the States whereof it is composed, Mr. Chief Justice Marshall solemnly declared, in the course of his opinion announcing and justifying the unanimous judgment of his brethren, in *McCulloch v. Maryland* (4 Wheaton, 316, 410), decided in 1819, and which the late Professor Thayer considered the greatest of his cases:

In America, the powers of sovereignty are divided between the government of the Union, and those of the States. They are each sovereign, with respect to the objects committed to it, and neither sovereign with respect to the objects committed to the other.

And in the great and leading case of the *State of Texas v. White* (7 Wallace, 700, 725), decided in 1868, Mr. Chief Justice Chase thus restated and elaborated in classic terms the views of his vigorous namesake, Mr. Justice Chase, and of his illustrious predecessor, Mr. Chief Justice Marshall:

Under the Articles of Confederation each State retained its sovereignty, freedom, and independence, and every power, jurisdiction, and right not expressly delegated to the United States. Under the Constitution, though the powers of the States were much restricted, still, all powers not delegated to the United States, nor prohibited to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people. And we have already had occasion to remark at this term, that "The people of each State compose a State, having its own government, and endowed with all the functions essential to separate and independent existence," and that "without the States in union, there could be no such political body as the United States." Not only, therefore, can there be no loss of separate and independent autonomy to the States, through their union under the Constitution, but it may be not unreasonably said that the preservation of the States, and the maintenance of their governments, are as much within the design and care of the Constitution as the preservation of the Union and the maintenance of the National government. The Constitution, in all its provisions, looks to an indestructible Union, composed of indestructible States.

The international import of the Constitution of a more perfect Union was not lost upon Benjamin Franklin, the keenest, shrewdest, most sagacious and far-sighted observer of his day, who, shortly after the adjournment of the Federal Convention, was pleased to say in a letter to a friend in Europe:

I send you enclos'd the propos'd new Federal Constitution for these States. I was engag'd 4 months of the last Summer in the Convention that form'd it. It is now sent by Congress to the several States for their Confirmation.

And he was bold enough to suggest that:

If it succeeds, I do not see why you might not in Europe carry the Project of good Henry the 4th into Execution, by forming a Federal Union and One Grand Republic of all its different States & Kingdoms; by means of a like Convention; for we had many Interests to reconcile.¹

In view of the origin and nature of the Constitution drafted by official delegates of twelve of the thirteen "sovereign, free and independent" States of America, submitted to and ratified by the people of each of the several States in conventions assembled for that purpose, and binding only those States which had done so; and in view of the authoritative, conspicuous, and pertinent judgments of the Supreme Court of the United States regarding the nature and meaning of the Constitution thereof, it would appear that Madison's notes of the proceedings of that memorable and significant international conference from which there sprang "a more perfect Union . . . for the United States of America," are not only of interest to students of Federal Government, and to the good people of the United States, but also to students of International Law, and to the peoples of all the States forming the Society of Nations.

¹ Letter of October 22, 1787, to Mr. Grand, *Documentary History of the Constitution of the United States of America* (published by the Department of State of the United States), Vol. IV (1905), pp. 341-342.

The Hague Conventions and Declarations of 1899 and 1907

The Hague Conventions and Declarations of 1899 and 1907 is a collection of the official French texts and English translations of all of the conventions and declarations signed at the Hague Peace Conferences of 1899 and 1907. This appears to be the most popular publication of the Division of International Law. Two editions amounting to four thousand copies have already been printed. On November 11, 1918, the Director recommended to the Executive Committee a reprint of this publication and was authorized to proceed immediately with a third edition, which is now ready for distribution.

Russian Translation of American State Documents

The three documents which are fundamental in the history of the United States, namely, the Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation, and the Constitution, which were published in one volume by the Division of International Law in 1917 have, as forecasted in the Director's report for last year,¹ been translated into the Russian language and printed for circulation in Russia when the Russian people shall be able to take up the serious consideration of framing a stable government. The book is now ready and its distribution entrusted to the Division of Intercourse and Education of the Endowment at such time and through such channels as it may find opportune and feasible.

Treaties for the Advancement of Peace

As explained in last year's report,² the publication entitled *Treaties for the Advancement of Peace* contains a complete collection of the thirty treaties for the advancement of peace which Mr. William Jennings Bryan negotiated while Secretary of State during President Wilson's first administration.

The work is divided into two sections. Part I contains all the perfected treaties, or treaties which have been ratified by both governments and the ratifications duly exchanged between them. Part II contains all unperfected treaties, or those which have either not been ratified at all or have been ratified by only one of the contracting governments. The texts are preceded by an introduction containing the letter of Secretary Bryan to the Honorable W. J. Stone, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the United States Senate, August 1, 1914. In addition, a table showing the present status of the treaties has been added for the convenience of the reader, and, as evidence of the elasticity of Mr. Bryan's peace plan, an appendix contains the original text and English translation of a similar tripartite treaty which has been negotiated by Argentina, Brazil and Chile.

This publication will undoubtedly prove a valuable contribution to international peace. Advance copies have been forwarded to the American delegates to the Peace Conference.

The theory upon which these treaties are based, namely, that the danger of

¹ Year Book, 1918, page 152.

² Year Book, 1918, page 153.

war would be averted if governments would agree to refrain from hostilities long enough after a dispute arises for the matter in controversy to be thoroughly investigated and discussed, has been incorporated as one of the central features of the proposed Covenant of the League of Nations drafted at the Peace Conference.

Jay's "War and Peace"

The reprint of the original 1840 edition of William Jay's *War and Peace: The Evils of the First and a Plan for Preserving the Last*,¹ was authorized by the Executive Committee on May 22, 1917. This book, which is in reality only a small tractate, is in type and will be published shortly.

Elihu Burritt's Writings on International Law

Following the recommendation of the Director in 1917,² the Executive Committee, on May 22, 1917, authorized the publication of selected addresses and papers of Elihu Burritt. This project, owing to the great pressure of more urgent work, has been temporarily suspended.

Translation of Nippold's "Die Gestaltung des Völkerrechts nach dem Weltkrieg"

On May 28, 1918, the Executive Committee authorized the translation into English and publication of *Die Gestaltung des Völkerrechts nach dem Weltkrieg* (The Constitution of International Law after the World War).

The author of this book, Dr. Otfried Nippold, is a well known Swiss publicist and international lawyer. His volume was originally intended to form the closing chapter of a larger work, but owing to the wide present interest in the subject has been published under a separate cover. It deals particularly with the international law problems of the future arising in consequence of the European War. The translation has been entrusted to Professor Amos S. Hershey, Professor of Political Science and International Law at Indiana University. The translation has been completed and will be published soon. Shortly after the work was assigned to Professor Hershey, he was requested to assist in the Division of International Law upon the special work it was doing for the Department of State in connection with the preparation for the Peace Conference. Professor Hershey was good enough to accept this employment and, when the American Commission to Negotiate Peace left for Paris, he went with it as an assistant adviser in international law. He has remained in Paris since that time and this important assignment upon government work has naturally prevented a prompter completion of the translation.

Publication of the Lectures of Dr. Alejandro Alvarez

During the two years that Dr. Alvarez toured the universities of the United States as an exchange professor in international law under the auspices of the

¹ Year Book, 1917, page 134; 1918, page 154.

² Year Book, 1917, page 135; 1918, page 154.

Endowment he delivered lectures before twenty-eight of the leading educational institutions in the country.¹ These lectures proved to be of such great and general interest, particularly to specialists in international law, that it is recommended that they be published.

American Prize Decisions

The *American Prize Decisions*, authorized by the Executive Committee on November 11, 1918, is a collection of the prize decisions of the United States Supreme Court from 1789 to 1918 which relate to questions of international law. A tentative list has been made of all the cases to be included in this collection. These cases are 173 in number and cover approximately 2,000 pages of the *United States Reports*. They will make three large volumes. They are now being printed by the Clarendon Press from the original reports.

The Proceedings of the Hague Conferences of 1899 and 1907

This publication, a series of four large volumes, is a translation into English of the original French text of the proceedings of the Peace Conferences held at The Hague in 1899 and 1907. It has been prepared at the request of the Secretary of State, pursuant to the offer to the government of the Endowment's Division of International Law.

The official proceedings of the two Conferences are entitled respectively: (1) *Conférence internationale de la paix. La Haye, 18 mai-29 juillet 1899*; (2) *Deuxième conférence internationale de la paix. La Haye, 15 juin-18 octobre 1907. Actes et documents*. These volumes have been translated and will be published volume for volume. The first volume comprises the 1899 proceedings; the second volume comprises Volume I of the 1907 proceedings and relates to the plenary meetings of the Conference; the third volume comprises Volume II of the 1907 proceedings and relates to the meetings of the First Commission; the fourth volume comprises Volume III of the 1907 proceedings and relates to the meetings of the Second, Third, and Fourth Commissions. Each volume is followed by a comprehensive index, which in the case of the 1899 proceedings is an addition to the original text. It is contemplated that these indexes will also be published together in a separate volume for the convenience of those who may wish to make use of the books for constant reference and study.

Although the translation and editing of these volumes were formidable, they have been completed early enough to print preliminary copies for the use of the American Commission in Paris.

Autonomy and Federation within Empire

Upon the request of the Department of State, the Division of International Law has undertaken the preparation of a pamphlet showing the practical application of the system of autonomy and federation within empire. In pursuing this work it has seemed wise to confine the scope of the publication to the British Em-

¹ Year Book, 1917, page 113; 1918, page 123.

pire. For while the political experiences of other peoples would yield material of great value to the student, still it is safe to say that in no empire or kingdom has the evolution of the relation under examination been as consistent in time, as uniform in its various local manifestations, as deliberate in purpose, and as archetypical as in the British Empire.

The work contains the organic acts of the British Parliament establishing the present governments of Canada, Australia, British South Africa, New Zealand and Newfoundland, acts amendatory and interpretative of the same, and other vital documents pertaining thereto. A brief historical résumé precedes the documents relating to each dominion. The work will appear in the pamphlet series of the Division.

Preliminary copies have been forwarded to the American commissioners at the Peace Conference.

Declaration of London of February 26, 1909

This is a collection of official papers and documents relating to the International Naval Conference held in London from December, 1908, to February, 1909, and containing as an introduction the address of the Honorable Elihu Root at the sixth annual meeting of the American Society of International Law on "The Real Significance of the Declaration of London."

There are several reasons why this Declaration claims the special attention of students of international relations and international law today. The possibilities of achieving the establishment of an international court of appeal in prize matters depends upon the success with which the nations agree upon the code to be applied in such a court. The equitable solution of the problem of the freedom of the seas depends, in its most acute phases, upon the proper writing of the laws of war at sea, and the Declaration of London is the nearest approach to an authoritative international statement of the laws of war at sea as they stood in 1914.

It has already been published in preliminary form, for the use of the American Peace delegates.

The Doctrine of National Self-Determination

The Doctrine of National Self-Determination is a very thorough and comprehensive study of the theory and practice of plebiscites, together with a collection of official documents relating thereto. Work on this monograph,¹ which was entrusted to Miss Sarah Wambaugh, A.M., Radcliffe College, was started with the impression that very little data on the subject was available. On the contrary, research brought to light a large number of official documents, most of which are of importance in the present era of territorial readjustments. In view of this fact it was decided to enlarge the monograph to include them all. This decision was made by the Director after consultation with State Department officials, who were of the opinion that a comprehensive history of the self-

¹ Year Book, 1918, page 132.

determination of States was not only valuable historically but would be of service at the Peace Conference. Preliminary copies have been forwarded to the American Peace delegates.

The enlargement of the manuscript has been carried on as part of the work of the Division for the Department of State. But, in view of the importance and value of the publication, the Director did not believe that the best interests would be served by having the documents printed confidentially by the government as in the case of other monographs prepared by the Division for use at the Peace Conference. He therefore directed that the preliminary copies desired for use at the Conference be prepared by the Endowment's printers and he recommends that the final publication be issued under the imprint of the Endowment.

French Editions of Division Publications

Although the work on the French editions of the various publications of the Division of International Law, authorized by the Executive Committee on January 4, 1917, has been retarded by the special work undertaken for the Department of State, the four following volumes will shortly appear:

The Hague Court Reports

Instructions to the American Delegates to the Hague Peace Conferences and Their Official Reports

Reports to the Hague Conferences of 1899 and 1907

Resolutions of the Institute of International Law

THE HAGUE COURT REPORTS

The publication of the French edition of the *Hague Court Reports*¹ was proceeding very satisfactorily until the pressure of work for the Department of State interrupted it. At present it is in complete page proof, with the exception of the index.

THE INSTRUCTIONS TO THE AMERICAN DELEGATES TO THE HAGUE PEACE CONFERENCES AND THEIR OFFICIAL REPORTS

Since the Director's report for 1918, the French edition of this book, entitled *Instructions adressées aux Délégués américains aux Conférences de La Haye et leurs Rapports officiels*,² has progressed almost to completion. Preliminary copies were printed some time ago. The entire book has now been plated and will be published shortly. As stated in the Director's report for last year, it is expected to circulate this edition to a very wide extent in foreign countries. Advance copies have been transmitted to Paris for use at the Peace Conference.

THE REPORTS TO THE HAGUE CONFERENCES OF 1899 AND 1907

The reports to the two Hague Conferences are the official explanatory and interpretative commentary accompanying the draft conventions and declarations submitted to the Conferences by the several commissions charged with preparing

¹Year Book, 1918, page 145.

²Year Book, 1918, page 142.

them, together with the texts of the final acts, conventions and declarations as signed, and of the principal proposals offered by the delegations of the various Powers, as well as of other documents laid before the commissions.¹ The French edition, which was authorized by the Executive Committee on January 4, 1917, is about completed. Preliminary copies have been forwarded to the Director at Paris.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

L'Institut de Droit International: Tableau général des travaux (1873-1913) is the title to the French edition of the *Resolutions of the Institute of International Law*.² It is a compilation of the resolutions of the Institute adopted from time to time on the subjects of public international law and private international law, or, as the latter is popularly called, the conflict of laws. The resolutions are arranged in chronological order and are supplemented with many footnote references and an index. They have been printed in preliminary form and copies forwarded to the Director in Paris.

Pamphlet No. 31

PEACE PROPOSALS, DECEMBER 12, 1916, TO NOVEMBER 11, 1918

During the past year there has been only one pamphlet issued by the Division, namely, No. 31, *Peace Proposals, December 12, 1916, to November 11, 1918*. This pamphlet has been prepared at the special request of the Department of State and is a revised and enlarged edition of the earlier Pamphlet No. 23, *Official Communications and Speeches Relating to Peace Proposals, 1916-1917*. The new publication comprises 486 pages, being a collection of documents covering a much longer period of time than the old one. It is believed that no important official utterance has been omitted from this collection.

Subventions to Journals of International Law

JAPANESE REVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

The Japanese Review of International Law is a monthly magazine published in Tokio, in the Japanese language, under the direction of M. Akiyama. Sakenjé Takahashi, former professor of the University of Tokio, is the editor in chief.

According to the financial statement for the last fiscal year, the total number of copies printed during the year was 20,000, of which 2,600 were distributed among members of the association, 6,000 were sold, and 8,200 were distributed gratis to newspapers, higher educational institutions, libraries, members of the Japanese Parliament, and other prominent individuals at home and abroad. A deficit of over five thousand yen, due mostly to the high cost of paper, was sustained during the last year, but this deficit was paid, like all others, by the editor, treasurer, and collaborators jointly. Renewal of the subvention of \$1,300 to this journal is recommended.

¹ Year Book, 1916, page 142; 1917, page 120; 1918, page 144.

² Year Book, 1918, page 146.

JOURNAL DU DROIT INTERNATIONAL

The *Journal du Droit International*, to which the Endowment extends a subvention in the form of a subscription for 400 copies, is a French international law review founded in 1874 by Edouard Clunet, a member and former president of the Institute of International Law. It is published in Paris, and in spite of the conditions of war which prevailed during the greater part of 1918, the issues have appeared regularly.

The usual departments devoted to analysis and extracts from current publications, pertinent questions and practical solutions, current events, jurisprudence, congresses, conferences, associations, arbitrations, international organizations, and documents have been kept up to date.

The renewal of the Endowment's subscription to this magazine is recommended.

REVUE GÉNÉRALE DE DROIT INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC

This French review, founded in Paris twenty-five years ago, has been greatly expanded during the past two years, owing to the fact that it has been publishing a large number of the important documents relative to the war. These documents have greatly increased the size of the review, its importance and its value. In the last few numbers have appeared departments devoted respectively to international law, diplomatic history, penal law, fiscal law, administrative law, jurisprudence in the case of maritime prizes (war of 1914), documents relating to the present war, and a chronicle of international events.

Only by the aid of the Endowment has this review been able to continue in existence during troublous times, and to materially increase in size and extend its field of influence. The continuance of the usual subvention of \$1,500 is therefore recommended.

REVISTA AMERICANA DE DERECHO INTERNACIONAL

The *Revista Americana de Derecho Internacional*, or Spanish edition of the *American Journal of International Law*,¹ is financed entirely by the Carnegie Endowment. The work of translating, printing and distributing this journal has continued in spite of serious handicaps in the printing offices and the interruption of the normal channels of communication between North and South and Central America. The increase in the subscription list of the journal during 1918 has been quite in proportion to the increases of former years, notwithstanding the war. The Endowment has supplied all of its depository libraries in Spanish-speaking countries with a complete set of the *Revista* from its beginning in 1912.

In the reports for the past few years, references have been made to the Spanish edition of the special supplements to the *American Journal of International Law* for July, 1915, and October, 1916, which contain the diplomatic correspondence of the United States with belligerent governments relating to

¹ Year Book, 1917, page 150; 1918, page 166.

neutral rights and commerce. A third special supplement in English, bringing this correspondence down to the date of the entry of the United States into the war, is now ready for publication, and it is the hope of the management to report next year that a Spanish edition of this volume has also been printed and distributed.

RIVISTA DI DIRITTO INTERNAZIONALE

The *Rivista di Diritto Internazionale* is an Italian international law review published quarterly under the able direction of D. Anzilotti, Professor of International Law at the University of Rome. It was founded in 1906, and is the only journal of its character published in the Italian language. The report for the past fiscal year shows that only by reason of the Endowment's subscription to one hundred copies has the journal been able to meet its current expenses, even though the collaborators of the journal receive no honoraria. The different numbers contain a chronicle of international events with pertinent comments, annotated court decisions, critical reviews of foreign legislation, international jurisprudence, Italian jurisprudence, treaties, bibliographical reviews, notes, etc. The renewal of the Endowment's subscription to this review is recommended.

Subventions to Societies

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

The American Institute of International Law, as has been explained by the Director in his reports of other years,¹ is a federation of the national societies of international law of the twenty-one republics of the American continent. The first meeting of this society was held in Washington December 29, 1915-January 8, 1916, in connection with and under the auspices of the Second Pan American Scientific Congress; the second meeting was held in Habana January 22-27, 1917. Each of these meetings was greatly facilitated by the financial aid of the Carnegie Endowment.

During the session at Habana the Institute accepted an invitation of the Uruguayan Government to hold its meeting the following year in Montevideo, but owing to unsettled conditions prevailing generally this meeting has not yet been held.

The Executive Committee has provided a small fund for defraying the administrative expenses of the Institute and for the issuance of several publications relating to its work. These publications are:

Institut Américain de Droit International

The American Institute of International Law: Its Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Nations, by James Brown Scott, President

Le Droit International de l'Avenir, par Alejandro Alvarez, Secrétaire Général

The Recommendations of Habana Concerning International Organization, by James Brown Scott, President

Institut Américain de Droit International

Instituto Americano de Derecho Internacional

Actas Memorias y Proyectos de las Sesiones de la Habana

¹ Year Book, 1917, page 108; 1918, page 156.

LA SOCIÉTÉ DE LÉGISLATION COMPARÉE

For several years past the Endowment has been granting an annual subvention of fr. 7,500 to the *Société de Législation Comparée*, a French society of comparative law founded in 1869.

This society was recognized in 1873 by a French decree as an institution of great public usefulness. Its objects are the comparative study of the laws of the different countries and the search for practical means of improving legislation in all its branches. Prior to the war it had a membership of over a thousand persons and institutions. The annual fee for members of the society is twenty francs; the entrance fee being ten francs. Besides the regular members referred to, the society has a list of about thirty-five corresponding members in foreign countries, including most European countries, the United States, Canada, and many of the South American Republics.

The society holds both general and sectional meetings. There are four sections, one each for the French and English languages, one for the languages of the North, and another for the languages of the South. The general sessions take place four times a year on dates fixed by the Executive Council. Each of the sections likewise meets four times a year.

The proceedings of the meetings are printed in the monthly bulletin of the society. This bulletin also contains interesting studies on topics in comparative legislation, as well as notices of current legislation in France and abroad, and numerous book reviews. The society publishes two annuals, one of French legislation and one of foreign legislation, wherein are gathered the texts of the laws of interest to students of comparative legislation. These publications are furnished gratis to the members.

During the first two years of the war the society managed, with the help of the Endowment's subvention of fr. 7,500, to avoid a deficit in its accounts. In 1917 expenses had increased about one hundred per cent and the receipts had been reduced by one-half. In September of last year, the Secretary General made a strong appeal to the Endowment for an increase in the amount of the subvention until peace was again assured. The Executive Committee responded to this appeal on September 30, 1918, by an additional allotment of fr. 2,500. This amount made it possible for the society to continue its publications through the past year.

The following excerpt from a letter of November 21, 1918, will be of interest to the Trustees:

The Council of Direction of the Society for Comparative Legislation, upon resuming its meetings, for the first time, November 20, has requested us to express to the Endowment the gratitude of the society for the increase of the subvention granted to it in the past. Upon the motion of Mr. Lyon-Caen, the Council of Direction voted that all our publications shall henceforth bear these words: "Honored with a subvention from the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (Peace Through Victory)."

The increased subvention of fr. 10,000 should be continued for the fiscal year 1919-20.

THE GROTIUS SOCIETY

The Grotius Society is the British organization formed in 1915 for the particular purpose of carrying on the work of the International Law Association, whose activities ceased with the beginning of the world war. The purposes and organization of the society were stated in the last report of the Director.¹

The society's Year Book, which is furnished gratis to members, is sold to the general public for the moderate sum of five shillings. This annual contains, in addition to the report of the proceedings of the meetings, etc., the papers read by its members at the various meetings. The following papers were included in the Year Book for 1918:

- "Treaties of Peace." By Commander Sir Graham Bower, late Royal Navy, K.C.M.G.
- "Belligerent Merchantmen in Neutral Ports." By Sanford Cole.
- "The Black List." By J. E. G. de Montmorency, M.A., LL.B.
- "The *Deutschland*." By His Honor Judge Atherley-Jones, K.C.
- "International Law Teaching." By E. A. Whittuck, B.C.L.
- "The Control of Air Spaces." By J. E. G. de Montmorency, M.A., LL.B.
- "Legal War Work in Egypt." By Sir Malcolm McIlwraith, K.C.M.G., K.C. (late Judicial Adviser to the Egyptian Government).
- "The Revolution and the Unity of Russia." By L. P. Rastorgoueff (of the Russian Bar and also of the Middle Temple).
- "The Relations of the Prize Court to Belligerent Policy." By Sir Francis Piggott (late Chief Justice of Hong-Kong).
- "Jus Soli" or "Jus Sanguinis"? I. By H. S. Q. Henriques, Esq. II. By Ernest J. Schuster, LL.D.
- "Reciprocity in the Enjoyment of Civil Rights." By Wyndham A. Bewes, LL.B.

The following paragraph is taken from the editorial note preceding these papers:

Owing to the generosity of the Trustees of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace a grant has been made to the society which will enable the society to undertake the publication of reports, documents, and papers not readily accessible, which it is believed will prove of service to jurists, publicists, and diplomats.

The first of these volumes was published in 1918. It is a monograph on *International Rivers*, by George Kaeckenbeeck, a young Belgian who soon after the outbreak of the war went to Oxford and took up the study of law, receiving there the degree of B.C.L.

A continuance of the Endowment's annual subvention of \$1,250 to this eminent society is recommended.

¹ Year Book, 1918, page 160.

Aid to the Publication of Books

In 1912 the Division of International Law, in accordance with the recommendation of the Consultative Committee of the Institute of International Law, adopted the policy of encouraging by financial support the publications of works relating to international law which, notwithstanding their evident scientific interest are not of interest to publishers because of their limited commercial market.¹ The following are the books so aided during the past year:

THE SOCIETY OF NATIONS

As stated in the report for last year,² the Endowment undertook, upon the recommendation of the Director and with the approval of the Executive Committee, to aid in the publication in volume form of a course of lectures delivered by Dr. Thomas J. Lawrence before the University of Bristol under the general title "The Society of Nations: Its Past, Present and Future." The book has now been published and three hundred copies distributed by the Endowment. The scope of the work is thus indicated by the author:

The lectures . . . are an attempt to meet the needs of intelligent people who neither possess nor wish to possess the technical skill of the historian or the jurist, but nevertheless desire to learn enough of what has taken place between states during the course of recorded history to enable them to form reasonable convictions with regard to the possibilities of improvement, and the lines along which mankind may advance towards it. I have endeavored to show that there is a real Society of Nations, that it grew up by a gradual process of evolution which can be followed historically, and that it was on the point of developing certain much needed judicial and legislative organs when the present war brought about a crisis in its life, and placed before it the choice of making a long step forward in the path of progress or heading back towards barbarism and misery. Finally, I have tried to indicate the true line of advance and the best means of facilitating the march along it. My profound conviction is that the great fundamental factor in the whole complicated problem is moral and spiritual.

DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES DURING THE WAR

For several years the Endowment has been aiding in the publication of the diplomatic correspondence of the United States, prior to its entrance into the war, with belligerent countries relating to neutral rights and commerce.³ These volumes have been printed as special supplements to the *American Journal of International Law*. The first two volumes of the series appeared in July, 1915, and October, 1916, as special supplements to Volumes 9 and 10 of the *Journal*. The third and last volume, which brings the correspondence up to April 6, 1917, when the United States became a belligerent, will be printed as the special supplement to Volume 11, October, 1917. This book is now ready for the press. It contains the official correspondence under the following topics:

¹ Year Book, 1912, page 104, 109.

² Year Book, 1918, page 167.

³ Year Book, 1918, page 168.

PART

- I—The Declaration of London
- II—Maritime Danger Zones and Mine Areas
- III—Restraints on Commerce
- IV—Submarine Warfare:
 - Germany
 - Austria-Hungary
 - Miscellaneous list of vessels attacked
 - Warfare between submarine and armed merchant vessels
- V—Passage of British Troops over American Territory
- VI—Display by Naval Vessels of Distinguishing Marks on the High Seas
- VII—American Prisoners of War Taken to Germany on German Prize Ship *Yarrowdale*
- VIII—Deportation of Civilians from Belgium
- IX—Withdrawal of the American Minister from Belgium.
- X—Peace Overtures of the Central Powers and Reply of Entente Powers
- XI—Suggestions Concerning the War made by President Wilson December 18, 1916, and Replies of Belligerents and Neutrals
- XII—President Wilson's address of January 22, 1917
- XIII—Proposals of the *de facto* Government of Mexico for Terminating the European War
- XIV—Severance of Diplomatic Relations between the United States and Germany
- XV—Declaration of War against the Imperial German Government
- XVI—Severance of Diplomatic Relations between the United States and Austria-Hungary
- XVII—Declaration of War against Austria-Hungary
- XVIII—Severance of Diplomatic Relations between the United States and Turkey

PIGGOTT'S SERIES DEALING WITH THE RIGHTS OF BELLIGERENTS AND NEUTRALS AT SEA

Owing to unexpected difficulties it has been impossible to extend the financial assistance to this series contemplated in the last report of the Director.¹

A REPUBLIC OF NATIONS, BY PROFESSOR RALEIGH C. MINOR

This study, containing a carefully worked out plan for an international federal political body, by Professor Raleigh C. Minor, of the University of Virginia, made its appearance during the last year. Its publication was aided by the Endowment through the purchase of three hundred copies, which have been distributed to selected libraries.

LECTURES ON AMERICAN DIPLOMATIC HISTORY, BY DR. HELIO LOBO

It was stated in the last report of the Director² that the publication of this series of lectures delivered by the secretary to the President of Brazil, at Harvard University, was in course of preparation. The publication has not appeared,

¹ Year Book, 1918, page 169.

² Year Book, 1918, page 170.

however, because of a delay in the receipt of the final corrected manuscript, which seems to have miscarried in the transoceanic mails.

ENGLISH EDITION OF FIORE'S "IL DIRITTO INTERNAZIONALE CODIFICATO"

As anticipated last year,¹ the English translation of this work made by Professor Edwin M. Borchard, of Yale University, was completed and published shortly after the Director's report for last year was submitted. Five hundred copies to which the Endowment subscribed, in order to aid the publication, have been distributed to selected libraries.

International Law Library at Peking

On August 15, 1918, the Director received a letter from the Honorable Paul S. Reinsch, American Minister to China, suggesting that the Endowment donate a collection of books on international law and foreign relations to the newly organized Public Affairs Library in Peking. Believing that such a collection would be of permanent value to students and officials in China, by supplying a constant source of information which is urgently needed, the Director recommended the project to the Endowment and was authorized to prepare and submit a list of books for the approval of the Executive Committee. This list has been prepared. It contains 135 titles of works on international law and diplomacy, comprising digests, histories, general treaties, and books on the peace movement, international organization, and diplomatic history and practice. It is being held for the approval of the Director upon his return from Paris.

In Memoriam

The Division of International Law and the science generally lost a valuable collaborator and an esteemed master in the death on February 8, 1918, of Professor Louis Renault, of the University of Paris, a member of the Special Consultative Committee of *L'Institut de Droit International*, in its capacity as general adviser to the Division, and a member of the curatorium of the Academy of International Law at The Hague which it is proposed to establish with the cooperation of the Endowment. The Executive Committee of the Endowment, at its meeting on May 28, 1918, adopted the following memorial resolution:

The Executive Committee of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace has learned with profound sorrow of the death on February 8, 1918, in his seventy-sixth year, of Professor Jean-Louis Renault, of the University of Paris, and intimately associated with the work of the Carnegie Endowment: learned student of International Law and professor of that science in the University of Paris and the *École libre des sciences politiques*, former jurisconsult in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of France, Commander of the Legion of Honor, recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize for 1907, member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration, delegate to the First and Second Hague Peace Conferences and to the Geneva Red Cross Conference of 1906 and the

¹ Year Book, 1918, page 167.

London Naval Conference of 1908, formerly President of the Institute of International Law, member of the Special Consultative Committee of the Institute as one of the general advisers to the Division of International Law of the Endowment, and a member of the curatorium of the Academy of International Law established at The Hague in cooperation with the Carnegie Endowment.

Therefore, be it resolved, That the Executive Committee makes this record of its profound appreciation of the invaluable services of Professor Renault in the study, the teaching and the development of the great science of international law, and it extends to his family the sympathy of its members in the sudden bereavement which has overtaken them.

Resolved further, That the Secretary be directed officially to communicate this action to the family of our deceased associate.

Miscellaneous Work

Finally, the Division has continued to prepare, as in former years, special memoranda on various subjects of international law and American policy in its foreign relations, in answer to letters and queries received from many sources. The Director has always willingly assisted in this way those in search of information which they are not in a position to secure for themselves.

Respectfully submitted,

S. N. D. NORTH,

Acting Secretary of the Endowment.

Washington, D. C., *March 19, 1919.*

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE

ROBERT A. FRANKS
576 Fifth Avenue
New York

April 17, 1919.

MY DEAR SIR:

The Finance Committee begs to report that \$10,000,000 United States Steel Corporation, first mortgage five per cent bonds, owned by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, are on deposit in the vaults of the Hanover Safe Deposit Company. They have been examined and counted this day by the undersigned members of the Finance Committee, jointly with a representative of the American Audit Company. The Audit Company will also send a certificate certifying to the accuracy of the count.

The income from the above bonds has been paid over in full to the Treasurer of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

Very truly yours,

R. A. FRANKS,
SAMUEL MATHER.

JAMES BROWN SCOTT, ESQ., *Secretary*,
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace,
2 Jackson Place,
Washington, D. C.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

Assets and Liabilities, March 31, 1919

Assets		
Investments:		
United States Steel Corporation, Series A, Registered 5% Gold Bonds.....	\$5,000,000.00	
United States Steel Corporation, Series C, Registered 5% Gold Bonds.....	5,000,000.00	\$10,000,000.00
Special reserve fund.....		266,465.77
Property and equipment:		
Real Estate; Administration buildings and site.....	\$184,000.00	
Furniture and fixtures.....	22,121.06	
Library.....	22,478.80	228,599.86
Income receivable:		
Interest on \$5,000,000 United States Steel Corporation, Series A, Gold Bonds (accrued to March 31, 1919).....	\$62,500.00	
Interest on \$5,000,000 United States Steel Corporation, Series C, Gold Bonds (accrued to March 31, 1919).....	20,833.33	83,333.33
Advances to the Oxford University Press, American Branch.....		14,456.81
Cash on hand:		
Postage and petty cash funds.....	\$944.39	
Cash on deposit (drawing account).....	314,789.62	315,734.01
Excess of appropriations over revenue.....		354,618.28
		<u>\$11,263,208.06</u>
Liabilities		
Endowment.....		\$10,000,000.00
Income appropriated for property and equipment.....		228,599.86
Unexpended appropriations to June 30, 1919:		
Unallotted.....	\$662,322.37	
Allotted, but unexpended.....	418,452.50	
	<u>\$1,080,774.87</u>	
Less—Income receivable to June 30, 1919, applicable thereagainst:		
Interest on the Endowment invested....	\$125,000.00	
Interest on income invested.....	2,500.00	
Interest on bank deposits.....	2,000.00	
	<u>129,500.00</u>	951,274.87
Unappropriated funds, June 30, 1919:		
Accrued on interest due August 31, 1919.....		83,333.33
		<u>\$11,263,208.06</u>

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements from July 1, 1918, to March 31, 1919

Receipts		
Balance in the banks June 30, 1918.		\$163,448.88
Balance of advance to the Oxford University Press, American Branch.		4,483.15
Interest on the Endowment to February 28, 1919.	\$500,000.00	
Interest on bank deposits:		
With the Guaranty Trust Company to March 26, 1919.	5,686.50	
Interest on income invested:		
On \$115,500 Liberty Bonds to December 15, 1918.	2,454.37	
On \$137,500 Liberty Bonds to March 15, 1919.	4,970.35	
Sales of publications.	18.17	
Royalties on publications.	219.40	
Miscellaneous receipts:		
Contributions received on account of the replica of the Saint Gaudens statue of Lincoln.	105.00	
		513,453.79
		\$681,385.82
Disbursements		
SECRETARY'S OFFICE AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION		
Salaries—officials.	\$14,925.04	
Salaries—clerks.	11,163.03	
Stationery and office expenses:		
Stationery.	\$1,711.08	
Furniture.	282.43	
Postage.	279.03	
Freight and express.	24.62	
Telegrams.	41.80	
Printing and binding.	2,202.89	
Newspapers.	26.27	
Reporting Board meeting.	78.75	
Repairs.	320.18	
Miscellaneous.	814.91	
	5,781.96	
Maintenance of headquarters:		
Insurance.	\$522.51	
Water rent.	13.06	
Fuel and lighting.	771.62	
Telephone.	438.79	
Messenger and janitor.	1,782.00	
Repairs.	591.87	
Miscellaneous.	153.35	
	4,273.20	
Traveling expenses.	1,513.11	
Entertainment of distinguished visitors.	1,038.25	
Professional services.	5,121.80	
Design for a seal.	100.00	
Portrait of Mr. Joseph H. Choate.	2,000.00	
Expenses connected with the portrait of Mr. Choate.	16.90	
	\$45,933.29	

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements from July 1, 1918, to March 31, 1919
Continued

Sundry Purposes		
Library and Information Bureau:		
Salaries of the Librarian and assistant, \$2,109.00		
Books, subscriptions and bindings....	2,062.65	
Furniture and fixtures.....	504.30	
Miscellaneous.....	493.19	
		\$5,169.14
Translating Bureau, salaries.....		3,712.51
Assistance for government work, salaries.....		3,744.77
Manual of the Public Benefactions of Andrew Carnegie		1,086.66
Year Book for 1918.....		8,458.50
		\$22,171.58
DIVISION OF INTERCOURSE AND EDUCATION		
Expenses of the Division in New York:		
Salaries.....	\$5,435.08	
Rent.....	1,199.97	
Stationery.....	315.44	
Furniture.....	280.52	
Postage.....	203.43	
Freight and express.....	28.62	
Telegrams.....	233.77	
Fuel and lighting.....	131.10	
Printing.....	206.96	
Telephone.....	141.52	
Books and publications.....	672.65	
Repairs.....	44.64	
Miscellaneous.....	336.29	
	\$9,229.99	
Less refund on account of express	35.10	
		\$9,194.89
Honoraria of the Special Correspondents.....		3,187.62
International Arbitration League.....		953.25
Maintenance of the European Bureau.....		9,429.03
American Group of the Interparliamentary Union.....		98.64
Courses in universities on international relations.....		3,200.00
International visits of representative men.....		18,358.58
Work through newspapers and periodicals.....		16,392.03
Work through international polity clubs.....		15,000.00
Contingencies.....		3,457.04
American Association for International Conciliation...		27,412.50
France-America Society of New York.....		1,875.00
Latin American Exchange.....		20,865.28
Relations between the United States and Japan.....		1,362.25
Entertainment of distinguished foreign visitors.....		2,390.30
Replica of the Saint Gaudens statue of Lincoln.....		5,000.00
Institute of International Educational Relations.....		1,370.84
		\$139,547.25

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements from July 1, 1918, to March 31, 1919

Continued

DIVISION OF ECONOMICS AND HISTORY		
Expenses of the Division in New York:		
Salaries	\$6,114.16	
Stationery	82.84	
Furniture	147.00	
Postage	52.22	
Printing and binding	12.00	
Freight and express	1.76	
Telegrams	21.53	
Books and publications	57.90	
Repairs	39.00	
Miscellaneous	4.13	
		\$6,532.54
Research work		14,962.87
Translations		2,820.50
Material for an economic study of the European War ..		3,715.97
Honoraria of the Committee of Research		5,625.00
Expenses of the Japanese Committee of Research, 1918		2,750.00
Nationalism and War in the Near East (revised edition)		476.50
Conference of American economists		448.88
Library of war material, Paris		400.00
		\$37,732.26
DIVISION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW		
Clerical assistance		\$8,233.36
Office expenses:		
Stationery	\$136.87	
Furniture	121.08	
Postage	49.12	
Freight and express	18.72	
Telegrams	66.52	
Printing and binding	303.77	
Books and publications	10.70	
Repairs	20.40	
Miscellaneous	221.90	
		949.08
Pamphlet series		69.08
Collection and publication of international arbitrations		3,066.56
Spanish edition of the American Journal of International Law		5,098.57
Revue Générale de Droit International Public		1,363.58
Rivista di Diritto Internazionale		320.00
Japanese Review of International Law		1,300.00
Journal du Droit International		1,845.00
Aid to La Société de Législation Comparée		1,824.63
Official correspondence of the United States regarding the emancipation of Latin American countries		500.00

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements from July 1, 1918, to March 31, 1919
Continued

Publications of the Division.....	\$7,271.85	
Assistance for government work	23,457.20	
French editions of publications.....	4,314.21	
Aid to the Grotius Society of London.....	1,250.00	
English summaries of the Japanese Review of International Law.....	1,200.00	
Statements regarding the Monroe Doctrine.....	2,800.00	
Aid to Barclay's New Methods of Adjusting International Disputes.....	600.00	
Aid to Minor's A Republic of Nations.....	764.72	
Aid to Lawrence's Society of Nations.....	17.99	
Classics of International Law.....	3,374.18	
Supreme Court decisions in suits between States	12,000.81	
Russian translations of American state documents.....	500.00	
Documents regarding the international relations of China.....	243.84	
Fellowships in international law.....	7,500.00	
Publication of the Proceedings of the Hague Conferences.....	534.91	
Expenses of the American Institute of International Law.....	376.02	
Publications of the American Institute of International Law.....	2,299.74	
	<hr/>	
	\$93,075.33	
Total disbursements for the fiscal year.....	\$338,459.71	
Addition to the petty cash fund.....	400.00	
	<hr/>	
	\$338,859.71	
Withdrawals from the postage fund.....	186.09	
	<hr/>	
	\$338,673.62	
Cash on deposit in banks.....	328,255.39	
Balance of advances to the Oxford University Press. American Branch.....	14,456.81	
	<hr/>	
	\$681,385.82	\$681,385.82

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements from Dec. 14, 1910, to March 31, 1919

Receipts		
Interest on the Endowment to February 28, 1919.		\$4,065,906.25
Interest on bank deposits.		79,418.27
Interest on income invested.		12,044.50
Sales of publications.		5,365.71
Royalties on publications.		815.40
Proceeds from the sale of syndicated matter.		6,623.90
Miscellaneous receipts.		6,021.41
Total receipts.		\$4,176,195.44
Disbursements		
Secretary's Office and General Administration.	\$495,979 66	
Division of Intercourse and Education.	1,852,627.33	
Division of Economics and History.	407,812.49	
Division of International Law.	639,119.37	
Purchase of Administration buildings and site.	184,000.00	
Total disbursements.	\$3,579,538.85	
Cash on hand:		
Petty cash funds. \$610.00		
Postage fund. 334.39		
	\$944.39	
Cash on deposit:		
Drawing account. \$314,789.62		
Special reserve fund. 13,465.77		
	328,255.39	
	329,199.78	
Balance of advances to the Oxford University Press, American Branch, on account of books of the Endowment in the course of publication.	14,456.81	
Income invested in Liberty Bonds*.	253,000.00	
	\$4,176,195.44	\$4,176,195.44

* This amount is held in the special reserve fund.

Statement Showing the Condition of the Appropriations, March 31, 1919

	Appropriations	Allotments	Balance Unallotted
Appropriations for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1918			
Secretary's Office and General Administration...	\$47,610.00	\$47,610.00	
Maintenance of the Library and for the Year Book for 1918.....	12,440.00	12,440.00	
Division of Intercourse and Education.....	235,000.00	233,450.58	\$1,549.42
Division of Economics and History.....	121,000.00	112,650.00	8,350.00
Division of International Law.....	193,945.00	193,511.73	433.27
Relief in devastated portions of Europe.....	500,000.00		500,000.00
Relief of oppressed nationalities in the Near East	50,000.00		50,000.00
Portrait of Mr. Joseph H. Choate.....	2,000.00	2,000.00	
	\$1,161,995.00	\$601,662.31	\$560,332.69
Appropriations for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1919			
Secretary's Office and General Administration...	\$51,912.00	\$47,982.00	\$3,930.00
Sundry Purposes.....	32,302.00	32,302.00	
Division of Intercourse and Education.....	168,788.00	160,138.00	8,650.00
Division of Economics and History.....	40,250.00	21,250.00	19,000.00
Division of International Law.....	111,184.00	79,084.00	32,100.00
Emergencies.....	97,870.00	59,560.32	38,309.68
	\$502,306.00	\$400,316.32	\$101,989.68
Total for 1918.....	\$1,161,995.00	\$601,662.31	\$560,332.69
Total for 1919.....	502,306.00	400,316.32	101,989.68
	\$1,664,301.00	\$1,001,978.63	\$662,322.37

Statement Showing the Condition of Allotments, March 31, 1919

	Allotments	Amount Disbursed	Balance
Allotments of Appropriations for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1918			
SECRETARY'S OFFICE AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION, 1918			
Salaries—officials.	\$19,000.00	\$19,000.00	
Salaries—clerks.	14,080.00	13,728.31	\$351.69
Stationery and office expenses.	5,500.00	5,500.00	
Maintenance of headquarters.	4,530.00	4,530.00	
Traveling expenses.	3,000.00	1,729.28	1,270.72
Entertainment of distinguished visitors.	1,000.00	1,000.00	
Contingencies.	500.00	500.00	
	\$47,610.00	\$45,987.59	\$1,622.41
PORTRAIT OF MR. JOSEPH H. CHOATE, 1918			
Portrait of Mr. Joseph H. Choate.	\$2,000.00	\$2,000.00	
MAINTENANCE OF THE LIBRARY AND FOR THE YEAR BOOK, 1918			
Salaries of the Librarian and assistant.	\$2,440.00	\$2,440.00	
Purchases for the Library.	3,000.00	3,000.00	
Publication and distribution of the Year Book for 1918.	7,000.00	7,000.00	
	\$12,440.00	\$12,440.00	
DIVISION OF INTERCOURSE AND EDUCATION, 1918			
Expenses of the Division in New York.	\$12,660.00	\$9,963.89	\$2,696.11
Maintenance of the European Bureau.	9,197.58	9,197.58	
American Group of the Interparliamentary Union	500.00	345.56	154.44
Honoraria of the Special Correspondents.	5,200.00	4,395.64	804.36
International Arbitration League.	953.00	953.00	
American Association for International Concilia- tion.	39,450.00	39,450.00	
France-America Committee of New York.	2,500.00	2,500.00	
Latin American Exchange.	40,000.00	35,355.06	4,644.94
Courses in universities on international relations.	10,000.00	6,200.00	3,800.00
International visits of representative men.	20,000.00	16,641.21	3,358.79
Entertainment of distinguished foreign visitors	5,000.00	5,000.00	
Work through newspapers and periodicals.	20,000.00	18,329.59	1,670.41
Work through international polity clubs.	15,000.00	15,000.00	
Contingencies.	41,990.00	29,457.04	12,532.96
Relations between the United States and Japan	5,000.00	1,362.25	3,637.75
Relations between the United States and Italy	2,500.00		2,500.00
Visit of Mr. Christian L. Lange to Berlin.	1,000.00		1,000.00
Trip of Mr. Alfred Holman to Paris.	2,500.00		2,500.00
	\$233,450.58	\$194,150.82	\$39,299.76

Statement Showing the Condition of the Allotments, March 31, 1919—*Continued*

	Allotments	Amount Disbursed	Balance
DIVISION OF ECONOMICS AND HISTORY, 1918			
Expenses of the Division in New York	\$13,000.00	\$8,307.69	\$4,692.31
Honoraria of the Committee of Research	15,000.00	10,500.00	4,500.00
Research work	25,000.00	14,962.87	10,037.13
Publications	25,000.00		25,000.00
Translations	10,000.00	2,820.50	7,179.50
Material for an economic study of the European War	10,000.00	3,715.97	6,284.03
Nationalism and War in the Near East (revised edition)	500.00	476.50	23.50
Expenses of the Japanese Research Committee for 1918	2,750.00	2,750.00	
Library of war material, Paris	400.00	400.00	
Conference of American economists	1,000.00	448.88	551.12
Work of the Japanese Research Committee	10,000.00		10,000.00
	<u>\$112,650.00</u>	<u>\$44,382.41</u>	<u>\$68,267.59</u>
DIVISION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW, 1918			
Clerical assistance	\$10,100.00	\$9,323.67	\$776.33
Office expenses	2,000.00	2,000.00	
Pamphlet series	2,000.00	142.83	1,857.17
Collection and publication of international arbitrations	6,000.00	6,000.00	
Aid to international law journals:			
Spanish edition of the American Journal of International Law	8,500.00	8,500.00	
Revue Générale de Droit International Public	1,500.00	1,305.52	194.48
Rivista di Diritto Internazionale	320.00	320.00	
Japanese Review of International Law	1,300.00	1,300.00	
Journal du Droit International	2,000.00	1,743.68	256.32
Aid to La Société de Législation Comparée	1,500.00	1,305.52	194.48
American Society for Judicial Settlement of International Disputes	5,000.00		5,000.00
Lecture tour of Mr. Alejandro Alvarez	5,000.00	5,000.00	
Aid to Barclay's New Methods of Adjusting International Disputes	600.00	600.00	
Collection of treaties since the Peace of Westphalia	1,250.00		1,250.00
Bibliothèque Internationale du Droit des Gens	18,000.00	5.32	17,994.68
Official correspondence of the United States regarding the emancipation of Latin American countries	5,000.00	3,000.00	2,000.00
Publications of the Division	10,000.00	10,000.00	
Madison's Notes of Debates in the Constitutional Convention	1,300.00	1,100.00	200.00
Monograph on plebiscites	250.00		250.00

Statement Showing the Condition of the Allotments, March 31, 1919—*Continued*

	Allotments	Amount Disbursed	Balance
Distribution of Vreeland's Hugo Grotius.....	\$687.50	\$687.50	
Classics of International Law, honoraria.....	15,000.00	4,917.03	\$10,082.97
Aid to Lawrence's Society of Nations.....	1,000.00	17.99	982.01
Aid to La Doctrine Scolastique du Droit de Guerre	1,100.00	300.00	800.00
Aid to the Grotius Society of London.....	1,250.00	1,250.00	
Spanish edition of diplomatic correspondence of the United States relating to neutral rights and commerce.....	2,629.08	2,629.08	
Aid to Minor's A Republic of Nations.....	850.00	764.72	85.28
Purchase of A Survey of International Relations between the United States and Germany.....	250.00	173.69	76.31
Collection of Latin American arbitration treaties..	1,500.00		1,500.00
Aid to Piggott's series upon belligerent and neutral rights at sea.....	3,700.00		3,700.00
Assistance for government work.....	10,000.00	10,000.00	
Classics of International Law, publication of....	15,000.00	6,105.93	8,894.07
English translation of Die Gestaltung des Völker- rechts nach dem Weltkriege.....	600.00		600.00
Supreme Court decisions in suits between States..	16,000.00	12,024.72	3,975.28
French editions of publications.....	14,541.01	4,314.21	10,226.80
Documents regarding the international relations of China.....	9,784.14	243.84	9,540.30
Publication of the Proceedings of the Hague Conferences.....	18,000.00	534.91	17,465.09
Allotments of Appropriations for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1919	\$193,511.73	\$95,610.16	\$97,901.57
SECRETARY'S OFFICE AND GENERAL ADMINISTRA- TION, 1919			
Salaries—officials.....	\$19,900.00	\$14,925.04	\$4,974.96
Salaries—clerks.....	14,938.00	10,833.03	4,104.97
Stationery and office expenses.....	5,900.00	5,648.79	251.21
Maintenance of headquarters.....	6,744.00	4,273.20	2,470.80
Entertainment of distinguished visitors.....	500.00	38.25	461.75
	\$47,982.00	\$35,718.31	\$12,263.69
SUNDRY PURPOSES, 1919			
Salaries of the Librarian and assistant.....	\$2,904.00	\$2,109.00	\$795.00
Purchases for the Library.....	3,000.00	2,646.38	353.62
Translating Bureau, salaries.....	5,874.00	3,712.51	2,161.49
Assistance for government work, salaries.....	7,524.00	3,744.77	3,779.23
Manual of the Public Benefactions of Andrew Carnegie.....	5,000.00	1,086.66	3,913.34
Year Book for 1919.....	8,000.00		8,000.00
	\$32,302.00	\$13,299.32	\$19,002.68

Statement Showing the Condition of the Allotments, March 31, 1919—*Continued*

	Allotments	Amount Disbursed	Balance
DIVISION OF INTERCOURSE AND EDUCATION, 1919			
Expenses of the Division in New York	\$14,588.00	\$8,677.03	\$5,910.97
Maintenance of the European Bureau	10,000.00	9,429.03	570.97
American Group of the Interparliamentary Union	500.00		500.00
Honoraria of the Special Correspondents	5,000.00	3,187.62	1,812.38
International Arbitration League	1,000.00	953.25	46.75
American Association for International Concilia- tion	36,550.00	27,412.50	9,137.50
France-America Society of New York	2,500.00	1,875.00	625.00
Latin American Exchange	40,000.00	7,500.00	32,500.00
Work through newspapers and periodicals	20,000.00		20,000.00
International visits of representative men	5,000.00	1,717.37	3,282.63
Entertainment of distinguished foreign visitors . . .	5,000.00	20.30	4,979.70
Replica of the Saint Gaudens statue of Lincoln . .	20,000.00	5,000.00	15,000.00
	\$160,138.00	\$65,772.10	\$94,365.90
DIVISION OF ECONOMICS AND HISTORY, 1919			
Expenses of the Division in New York	\$13,750.00	\$6,532.54	\$7,217.46
Honoraria of the Committee of Research	7,500.00	5,625.00	1,875.00
	\$21,250.00	\$12,157.54	\$9,092.46
DIVISION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW, 1919			
Clerical assistance	\$10,714.00	\$7,849.17	\$2,864.83
Office expenses	1,000.00	937.61	62.39
Pamphlet series	2,000.00		2,000.00
Collection and publication of international arbi- trations	6,000.00	2,644.00	3,356.00
Aid to international law journals:			
Spanish edition of the American Journal of International Law	8,500.00	4,382.87	4,117.13
Revue Générale de Droit International Public	1,500.00	1,363.58	136.42
Rivista di Diritto Internazionale	320.00	320.00	
Japanese Review of International Law	1,300.00	1,300.00	
Journal du Droit International	2,000.00	1,845.00	155.00
Aid to La Société de Législation Comparée	2,000.00	1,824.63	175.37
Publications	10,000.00	112.52	9,887.48
Russian translations of American state documents	500.00	500.00	
English summaries of the Japanese Review of In- ternational Law	2,500.00	1,200.00	1,300.00
Aid to the Grotius Society of London	1,250.00	1,250.00	
Fellowships in international law	10,500.00	7,500.00	3,000.00
Statements regarding the Monroe Doctrine	5,000.00	2,800.00	2,200.00
Expenses of the American Institute of Interna- tional Law	1,000.00	376.02	623.98
Prize decisions of the United States Supreme Court	10,000.00		10,000.00
Publications of the American Institute of Interna- tional Law	3,000.00	2,299.74	700.26
	\$79,084.00	\$38,505.14	\$40,578.86

Statement Showing the Condition of the Allotments, March 31, 1919—*Continued*

	Allotments	Amount Disbursed	Balance
EMERGENCIES, 1919			
Secretary's Office and General Administration:			
Professional services.....	\$5,121.80	\$5,121.80	
Design for a seal.....	100.00	100.00	
Expenses connected with the portrait of Mr. Choate.....	150.00	16.90	\$133.10
Sundry Purposes:			
Publication and distribution of the Year Book for 1918.....	1,688.52	1,470.46	218.06
Equipment for the Library.....	2,500.00		2,500.00
Division of Intercourse and Education:			
Institute of International Educational Rela- tions.....	30,000.00	1,370.84	28,629.16
Division of International Law:			
Assistance for government work.....	20,000.00	15,422.74	4,577.26
	\$59,560.32	\$23,502.74	\$36,057.58
Résumé for the Fiscal Year 1918			
Secretary's Office and General Administration...	\$47,610.00	\$45,987.59	\$1,622.41
Portrait of Mr. Joseph H. Choate.....	2,000.00	2,000.00	
Maintenance of the Library and for the Year Book.....	12,440.00	12,440.00	
Division of Intercourse and Education.....	233,450.58	194,150.82	39,299.76
Division of Economics and History.....	112,650.00	44,382.41	68,267.59
Division of International Law.....	193,511.73	95,610.16	97,901.57
	\$601,662.31	\$394,570.98	\$207,091.33
Résumé for the Fiscal Year 1919			
Secretary's Office and General Administration...	\$47,982.00	\$35,718.31	\$12,263.69
Sundry Purposes.....	32,302.00	13,299.32	19,002.68
Division of Intercourse and Education.....	160,138.00	65,772.10	94,365.90
Division of Economics and History.....	21,250.00	12,157.54	9,092.46
Division of International Law.....	79,084.00	38,505.14	40,578.86
Emergencies.....	59,560.32	23,502.74	36,057.58
	\$400,316.32	\$188,955.15	\$211,361.17
Total for 1918.....	\$601,662.31	\$394,570.98	\$207,091.33
Total for 1919.....	400,316.32	188,955.15	211,361.17
	\$1,001,978.63	\$583,526.13	\$418,452.50

Statement of Revenue and Appropriations, March 31, 1919

Revenue		
Revenue collected to March 31, 1919.....		\$4,176,195.44
Income receivable to June 30, 1919 (estimated):		
Interest on the Endowment.....	\$125,000.00	
Interest on income invested.....	2,500.00	
Interest on bank deposits.....	2,000.00	129,500.00
Total revenue, collected and estimated.....		\$4,305,695.44
Appropriations		
Amounts appropriated, less revertments:		
For 1911.....	\$128,202.32	
For 1912.....	230,672.76	
For 1913.....	406,119.34	
For 1914.....	586,239.99	
For 1915.....	529,553.53	
For 1916.....	580,741.04	
For 1917.....	534,483.74	
For 1918*.....	1,161,995.00	
For 1919.....	502,306.00	
Excess of appropriations over revenue, collected and estimated		354,618.28
	\$4,660,313.72	\$4,660,313.72

*SPECIAL RESERVE FUND		Appropriations	Special Reserve Fund
Relief in devastated portions of Europe.....		\$500,000.00	
Relief of oppressed nationalities in the Near East.....		50,000.00	
Original investment in 3½% Liberty Bonds, converted to the 4½% issue.....	\$112,500.00		
Additional 4½% Bonds acquired in the conversion.....	3,000.00		
	\$115,500.00		
Additional investment in 4½% Liberty Bonds.....	137,500.00		
Total invested in Liberty Bonds.....	\$253,000.00		
Interest collected:			
On \$115,500 bonds to December 15, 1918.....	\$6,013.39		
On \$137,500 bonds to March 15, 1919.....	4,970.35		
	\$10,983.74		
Cash gain realized in the conversion of bonds.....	2,482.03		
Total cash on deposit.....	13,465.77		
Balance of the appropriations.....			\$266,465.77
		\$550,000.00	283,534.23
			\$550,000.00

Recapitulation

Appropriations	Allotments	Balance Unallotted	Disbursed of Allotments	Balance of Allotments
For 1918..... \$1,161,995.00	\$601,662.31	\$560,332.69	\$394,570.98	\$207,091.33
For 1919..... 502,306.00	400,316.32	101,989.68	188,955.15	211,361.17
\$1,664,301.00	\$1,001,978.63	\$662,322.37	\$583,526.13	\$418,452.50

Respectfully submitted,

A. J. MONTAGUE,
Assistant Treasurer.

I hereby certify that the above statement
is true and in accordance with the books of the
Endowment on March 31, 1919.

CLARENCE A. PHILLIPS,
Auditor.

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR

April 17, 1919.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIRs:

We have audited the accounts and records of the CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE for the year ended December 31, 1918.

We checked the appropriations and allotments with certified copies of the minutes of the meetings of the Board of Trustees and the Executive Committee respectively.

The cash in banks at December 31, 1918, as called for by the records, was verified by statements from the depositaries.

The bonds representing the Endowment Fund were exhibited to us and the income therefrom was duly accounted for. We also inspected the United States Liberty Loan Bonds which are held as a Special Reserve Fund for the amortization of \$550,000 appropriated for relief in devastated portions of Europe and in the Near East. During the year, \$137,500 was invested in Liberty Loan Bonds out of the income from the Endowment; the total investment in Liberty Loan Bonds at December 31, 1918, amounted to \$253,000.

All expenditures were authorized and are supported by proper vouchers and canceled checks returned from the banks.

We certify that the balance sheet; the statement of receipts and disbursements; and the statements showing the condition of the appropriations and allotments, as printed in the Report of the Treasurer at the close of business, December 31, 1918, are in accordance with the records.

We found the books and records in good condition.

Respectfully submitted,

THE AMERICAN AUDIT COMPANY,
By C. R. CRANMER, *Resident Manager.*

[SEAL]

Approved:

F. W. LAFRENTZ, *President.*

Attest:

C. W. GOETCHIUS,
Asst. Secretary.

REQUIREMENTS FOR APPROPRIATION

STATEMENT OF REQUIREMENTS FOR APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1920

Showing Amounts Appropriated for Requirements for the Fiscal Year Ending
June 30, 1919

	Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919	Estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920
Administration		
Salaries.....	\$34,618	\$36,728
Office expenses.....	5,900	6,500
Maintenance of headquarters.....	7,394	7,914
Traveling expenses.....	3,000	3,000
Entertainment of distinguished visitors.....	1,000	1,000
Totals.....	\$51,912	\$55,142
Sundry Purposes		
Library and Information Bureau.....	\$5,904	\$6,264
Year Book.....	8,000	8,000
Abridgment of Year Book.....	.....	1,000
Manual of the Public Benefactions of Andrew Carnegie...	5,000	.....
Translating Bureau.....	5,874	6,114
Extra assistance required on account of services to the government performed by the Endowment or by mem- bers of its staff.....	7,524	7,724
Totals.....	\$32,302	\$29,102

	Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919	Estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920
Division of Intercourse and Education		
New York Office.....	\$14,588	\$15,000
European Bureau, Paris.....	10,000	36,000
Special Correspondents.....	3,650	3,650
American Association for International Conciliation	36,550	38,070
International relations.....	50,000	55,000
General work of the Division:		
Japan Society of New York.....	5,000	5,000
France America Society.....	2,500	2,500
American Group of the Interparliamentary Union.....	500	500
General educational work, including distribution of books, pamphlets and leaflets and material for news- paper use.....	20,000	15,000
International polity clubs and other work in colleges and summer schools.....	25,000	5,000
International Arbitration League, London.....	1,000	1,000
Institute of International Educational Relations.....	.....	30,000
Totals.....	\$168,788	\$206,720
Division of Economics and History		
New York Office.....	\$13,750	\$20,350
Honoraria for Committee of Research.....	6,500	7,500
Research work and collection of material for economic his- tory of the European War.....	10,000	60,000
Translating and printing.....	10,000	20,000
Expenses of the Japanese Research Committee.....	.....	2,750
Library of war material, Paris.....	.....	400
Consultations in Europe.....	.....	6,000
Proposed trip to South America by Dr. Kinley.....	.....	4,000
Totals.....	\$40,250	\$121,000

	Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919	Estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920
Division of International Law		
Salaries.....	\$10,714	\$12,644
Office expenses.....	1,000	1,000
Pamphlet series.....	2,000	2,000
Collection of international arbitrations.....	6,000	6,000
English summaries of the Japanese Review of International Law.....	.....	1,000
Subventions to international law journals.....	13,620	13,620
Subventions to societies.....	2,750	3,250
Printing of publications authorized by the Executive Com- mittee.....	20,000	20,000
Piggott's series upon belligerent and neutral rights at sea .	8,600	.....
Aid to the study and teaching of international law (fellow- ships).....	13,750	10,000
Collection of authoritative statements regarding the Monroe Doctrine.....	5,000	.....
Spanish edition of the Third Special Supplement to the American Journal of International Law.....	.....	3,000
Reappropriation of reverted allotments:		
French editions of works of the Division.....	15,000	.....
Documents regarding the international relations of China.....	10,000	.....
Publication of Fiore's "Il Diritto Internazionale Codi- ficato".....	2,750	.....
Totals.....	\$111,184	\$72,514
Miscellaneous		
Emergencies.....	\$97,870	\$125,000
Recapitulation		
Administration.....	\$51,912	\$55,142
Sundry Purposes.....	32,302	29,102
Division of Intercourse and Education.....	168,788	206,720
Division of Economics and History.....	40,250	121,000
Division of International Law.....	111,184	72,514
Emergencies.....	97,870	125,000
Grand totals.....	\$502,306	\$609,478

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES, 1919

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED
AND APPROPRIATIONS VOTED

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES, 1919

The annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace was held in Washington in the Board Room of the Endowment at No. 2 Jackson Place on Friday, April 18, 1919, at ten o'clock a. m., the President, Mr. Root, in the Chair. The following Trustees were present:

Mr. Elihu Root	Mr. David Jayne Hill
Mr. Robert S. Brookings	Mr. Samuel Mather
Mr. Thomas Burke	Mr. Andrew J. Montague
Mr. Nicholas Murray Butler	Mr. Henry S. Pritchett
Mr. Arthur William Foster	Mr. Jacob G. Schmidlapp
Mr. Austen G. Fox	Mr. Cordenio A. Severance
Mr. Robert A. Franks	Mr. James L. Slayden
Mr. George Gray	Mr. Robert S. Woodward

Mr. Robert Bacon reached the Board Room after the Trustees had adjourned, having been detained by a delayed train from the South.

Letters of regret were received from Messrs. Bancroft, Howard, Perkins, Taylor, Tower and Williams, expressing regret at their inability to be present.

The minutes of the meeting of December 16, 1918, were approved.

Printed reports from the Secretary and the Directors of the Divisions of Intercourse and Education and Economics and History were laid before the Board. In the absence of the Director of the Division of International Law, the Acting Director submitted the report of that Division. Reading of these reports was dispensed with in view of the fact that they had previously been sent to the members of the Board, but each of these officers made an oral statement calling attention to parts of the reports to which they asked special attention. The reports were received and ordered to be filed.

The Treasurer submitted a report upon the finances of the Endowment as required by the By-Laws, which was received, approved and ordered to be filed.

The Executive Committee submitted its annual report, and it was received and ordered to be filed.

Mr. Franks, in the absence of the Chairman of the Finance Committee, read the report of that Committee, which was received and ordered to be filed. He also read the report of the Auditors upon their audit of the accounts of the association for the year ended December 31, 1918, which was approved and ordered to be filed.

The Board then proceeded to the election of a Trustee, to fill the vacancy

caused by the death of Mr. Andrew D. White. On the third ballot, Mr. James R. Sheffield of New York was elected.

The election of the President and Vice President being next in order, Mr. Elihu Root was unanimously reelected President, and Mr. George Gray was unanimously reelected Vice President. The Board likewise unanimously reelected Mr. Andrew J. Montague and Mr. Henry S. Pritchett to fill the vacancies in the Executive Committee caused by the expiration of their terms of office, and Messrs. George W. Perkins, Robert A. Franks and Samuel Mather were unanimously reelected members of the Finance Committee.

The estimates of requirements for appropriation recommended by the Executive Committee for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, which had been printed and mailed to the Trustees thirty days prior to the annual meeting, were then taken up and considered. After consideration of the various items included in the estimates of the Secretary's office and the three Divisions, the Board made the following appropriations:

Resolved, That the sum of fifty-five thousand, one hundred and forty-two dollars be, and it is hereby, appropriated to be expended under the direction of the Executive Committee during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, for the purposes of administration, and charged to the current income for that year.

Resolved, That the sum of twenty-nine thousand, one hundred and two dollars be, and it is hereby, appropriated to be expended under the direction of the Executive Committee during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, for sundry purposes, and charged to the current income for that year.

Resolved, That the sum of two hundred and six thousand, seven hundred and twenty dollars be, and it is hereby, appropriated to be expended under the direction of the Executive Committee during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, for the Division of Intercourse and Education, and charged to the current income for that year.

Resolved, That the sum of one hundred and twenty-one thousand dollars be, and it is hereby, appropriated to be expended under the direction of the Executive Committee during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, for the Division of Economics and History, and charged to the current income for that year.

Resolved, That the sum of seventy-two thousand, five hundred and fourteen dollars be, and it is hereby, appropriated to be expended under the direction of the Executive Committee during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, for the Division of International Law, and charged to the current income for that year.

Resolved, That to meet unforeseen emergencies, as they arise during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, the sum of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars be, and it is hereby, appropriated, as a separate fund, from the unappropriated balance of the income of the Endowment, to be specially allotted by the Executive Committee in its discretion.

The President laid before the Board the resignation of Mr. Charles W. Eliot as a Trustee, accompanied by the following letter to him:

DEAR MR. ROOT:

Will you kindly present to the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace at their meeting on the 18th instant the enclosed resignation of my membership in the Board?

I shall miss very much the semi-annual meetings of the Board, which I always found informing and stimulating, valuable opportunities for friendly intercourse with a select group of men whose views of public affairs were diverse, but whose spirit and purpose were single and high.

I take this course under compulsion, and not by choice. . . .

In taking this step, I wish to tell you that the journey round the world in 1911-12, which I owe to the Carnegie Endowment, was one of the most instructive and enjoyable experiences of my long life, in spite of the fact that it was marred by an illness of three months in Ceylon. Several of my interests and activities in the years that have followed had their origin in that journey.

I am, with high regard and all good wishes,
Sincerely yours,

CHARLES W. ELIOT.

Mr. Butler, Mr. Woodward, Mr. Pritchett and the President paid eloquent tribute to Mr. Eliot and his helpful services as a member of the Board.

The President also laid before the Board a letter from Mr. Cleveland H. Dodge, resigning from the Board, with the statement that he had had a number of conferences with Mr. Dodge, in which it had been made evident that the situation in which he was placed by reason of his multitude of public spirited occupations and his connections with philanthropic educational work, compelled him to reduce his official responsibilities.

The resignations of Mr. Eliot and Mr. Dodge were accepted, and the President stated that in the absence of nominations to fill these vacancies in the Board, further action would be postponed.

The President then presented to Mr. James L. Slayden, late President of the American Group of the Interparliamentary Union, a testimonial, unanimously adopted at the annual meeting of the American Group on February 24, 1919.

The President then addressed the Board at some length regarding the present status of the negotiations at the Peace Conference in Paris. In this connection, he stated that the Chairman of the Republican National Committee had asked him for some statement which would steady the consideration of the League of Nations covenant and constitution and tend to keep the matter out of political controversy. Copies of his statement were placed before the Board.

The President also stated that the Carnegie Corporation, established by Mr. Carnegie with a large fund, had been, without any formal action, rather assenting from time to time in its meetings to the proposition that it should give preferential consideration to the specific corporations that Mr. Carnegie had established, in the disposition of its funds. He said that the Corporation had contributed twelve million dollars additional to the Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching that they might establish a revised pension system

for university and college professors, and had given \$150,000 a year to the Carnegie Institution of Washington. The President stated that he had informed the Corporation that he was asking nothing now for the Endowment for International Peace, but that he gave them notice that the time was sure to come when the Endowment would have things to do which would oblige them to call upon the Corporation for a very substantial contribution out of the Corporation's funds. He said that there the matter stood at the present time, but that it seemed plainer and plainer to him that the time was approaching.

DEPOSITORY LIBRARIES AND INSTITUTIONS

PUBLICATIONS OF THE ENDOWMENT

DEPOSITORY LIBRARIES AND INSTITUTIONS OF THE ENDOWMENT

Libraries marked (*) receive the publications of the Division of International Law only.

See page 49 of this Year Book for information regarding the depository libraries of the Endowment.

UNITED STATES

ALABAMA

Public Library, Birmingham.
Association Public Library, Mobile.
Department of Archives and History, State Capitol, Montgomery.
Carnegie Library of Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee.

ARIZONA

Arizona State Library, Phoenix.
University of Arizona Library, Tucson.

ARKANSAS

University of Arkansas Library, Fayetteville.

CALIFORNIA

University of California Library, Berkeley.
Pomona College Library, Claremont.
Public Library, Los Angeles.
University of Southern California, Los Angeles.
Throop College of Technology Library, Pasadena.
A. K. Smiley Public Library, Redlands.
Public Library, Riverside.
City Library, Sacramento.
California State Library, Sacramento.
Free Public Library, San Diego.
Free Public Library, San Francisco.
Mechanics-Mercantile Library, San Francisco.
Leland Stanford Junior University Library, Stanford University.

COLORADO

University of Colorado Library, Boulder.
Colorado College Library, Colorado Springs.
University of Denver Library, Denver.
Public Library of the City and County of Denver, Denver.
State Library, Denver.

CONNECTICUT

Public Library, Hartford.
Trinity College Library, Hartford.
Connecticut State Library, Hartford.
Wesleyan University Library, Middletown.

Free Public Library, New Haven.
Yale University Library, New Haven.
*Yale Law School Library, New Haven.
Connecticut Agricultural College Library, Storrs.

DELAWARE

Delaware College Library, Newark.
Wilmington Institute Free Library, Wilmington.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

American Peace Society, Washington.
Catholic University of America Library, Washington.
Georgetown University Library, Washington.
*Law School of Georgetown University, Washington.
George Washington University Library, Washington.
Library of Congress, Washington.
Public Library, Washington.
Smithsonian Institution Library, Washington.
Army War College Library, Washington.
Department of State Library, Washington.
Department of Justice Library, Washington.
United States Senate Library, Washington.
Pan American Union Library, Washington.
Supreme Council of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry, Washington.
Navy Department Library, Washington.
Howard University, Washington.

FLORIDA

John B. Stetson University Library, De Land.
University of Florida Library, Gainesville.
Free Public Library, Jacksonville.
Florida State Library, Tallahassee.

GEORGIA

University of Georgia Library, Athens.
Carnegie Library, Atlanta.
Georgia State Library, Atlanta.
Emory College Library, Oxford.
Public Library, Savannah.

HAWAII

College of Hawaii Library, Honolulu.

IDAHO

Carnegie Public Library, Boise.
Carnegie Library, Lewiston.
University of Idaho Library, Moscow.
Idaho Technical Institute, Pocatello.

ILLINOIS

Illinois Wesleyan University Library, Bloomington.
Public Library, Cairo.
Southern Illinois State Normal University Library, Carbondale.
Chicago Public Library, Chicago.
John Crerar Library, Chicago.
*Chicago Law Institute, Chicago.
University of Chicago Library, Chicago.
Newberry Library, Chicago.
St. Ignatius College Library, 12th Street, Chicago.
Northwestern University Library, Evanston.
Illinois State Normal University Library, Normal.
Public Library, Peoria.
Public Library, Rockford.
Illinois State Library, Springfield.
University of Illinois Library, Urbana.

INDIANA

Indiana University Library, Bloomington.
Wabash College Library, Crawfordsville.
Willard Library, Evansville.
De Pauw University Library, Greencastle.
Hanover College Library, Hanover.
Indiana State Library, Indianapolis.
Indianapolis Public Library, Indianapolis.
Purdue University Library, Lafayette.
Public Library, Muncie.
University of Notre Dame Library, Notre Dame.
Earlham College Library, Richmond.
Indiana State Normal School Library, Terre Haute.
Valparaiso University Library, Valparaiso.

IOWA

Iowa State College Library, Ames.
Free Public Library, Burlington.
Coe College Library, Cedar Rapids.
Drake University Library, Des Moines.
Iowa State Library, Des Moines.
Public Library of Des Moines, Des Moines.
Carnegie-Stout Free Public Library, Dubuque.
Upper Iowa University Library, Fayette.
Grinnell College Library, Grinnell.
Iowa State University Library, Iowa City.
Law Library, State University of Iowa, Iowa City.
Iowa Wesleyan University Library, Mount Pleasant.

Cornell College Library, Mount Vernon.
Public Library, Sioux City.

KANSAS

Baker University Library, Baldwin.
Kansas State Normal Library, Emporia.
University of Kansas Library, Lawrence.
Free Public Library, Leavenworth.
Kansas State Agricultural College Library, Manhattan.
Public Library, Pittsburg.
Kansas State Historical Society Library, Topeka.
Kansas State Library, Topeka.
Fairmount College Library, Wichita.
City Library, Wichita.

KENTUCKY

Centre College, Danville.
Kentucky State Library, Frankfort.
University of Kentucky Library, Lexington.
Free Public Library, Louisville.
Kentucky Wesleyan College Library, Winchester.

LOUISIANA

Louisiana State University Library, Baton Rouge.
State Normal School Library, Natchitoches.
Tulane University Library, New Orleans.
Public Library, New Orleans.

MAINE

Maine State Library, Augusta.
Public Library, Bangor.
Bowdoin College Library, Brunswick.
Bates College Library, Lewiston.
University of Maine Library, Orono.
Public Library, Portland.
Colby University Library, Waterville.

MARYLAND

U. S. Naval Academy Library, Annapolis.
Maryland State Library, Annapolis.
Johns Hopkins University Library, Baltimore.
Peabody Institute Library, Baltimore.
Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore.
Washington County Free Library, Hagerstown.
Western Maryland College Library, Westminster.
Woodstock College Library, Woodstock.

MASSACHUSETTS

Amherst College Library, Amherst.
Massachusetts Agricultural College Library, Amherst.
Massachusetts Institute of Technology Library, Boston.
Public Library, Boston.
State Library of Massachusetts, Boston.
Boston Athenæum Library, Boston.
Boston University: Library of the College of Liberal Arts, Boston.

*Social Law Library, Boston.
 Simmons College Library, Boston.
 Massachusetts Historical Society, Boston.
 Harvard University Library, Cambridge.
 *Law School of Harvard University Library,
 Cambridge.

Public Library, Fitchburg.
 Public Library, Haverhill.
 Public Library, Lynn.
 Public Library, Malden.
 Free Public Library, New Bedford.
 Forbes Library, Northampton.
 Smith College Library, Northampton.
 Mount Holyoke College Library, South Hadley.
 City Library Association, Springfield.
 Tufts College Library, Tufts College.
 Wellesley College Library, Wellesley.
 Williams College Library, Williamstown.
 Clark University Library, Worcester.
 Free Public Library, Worcester.
 Worcester County Law Library, Worcester.

MICHIGAN

University of Michigan Library, Ann Arbor.
 Public Library, Detroit.
 University of Detroit Library, Detroit.
 Public Library, Grand Rapids.
 Michigan State Library, Lansing.
 Hackley Public Library, Muskegon.
 East Side Public Library, Saginaw.

MINNESOTA

Public Library, Duluth.
 University of Minnesota Library, Minneapolis.
 Public Library, Minneapolis.
 Carleton College Library, Northfield.
 State Normal School Library, St. Cloud.
 Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul.
 Minnesota State Library, St. Paul.
 James Jerome Hill Reference Library, St. Paul.
 Public Library, St. Paul.
 Free Public Library, Winona.
 State Normal School Library, Winona.

MISSISSIPPI

University of Mississippi Library, University.

MISSOURI

University of Missouri Library, Columbia.
 Westminster College Library, Fulton.
 Public Library, Kansas City.
 William Jewell College Library, Liberty.
 Public Library, St. Joseph.
 Washington University Library, St. Louis.
 St. Louis Public Library, St. Louis.
 St. Louis University Library, St. Louis.
 St. Louis Mercantile Library Association, St.
 Louis.
 Drury College Library, Springfield.
 State Normal School Library, Warrenburg.

MONTANA

Free Public Library, Butte.

Public Library, Great Falls.
 State Historical and Miscellaneous Library,
 Helena.
 University of Montana Library, Missoula.

NEBRASKA

Carnegie Library, Hastings.
 University of Nebraska Library, Lincoln.
 Nebraska State Library, Lincoln.
 Public Library and Museum, Omaha.
 Creighton University Law Library, Omaha.

NEVADA

Nevada State Library, Carson City.
 University of Nevada Library, Reno.
 Free Public Library, Reno.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

New Hampshire State Library, Concord.
 Hamilton Smith Public Library, New Hamp-
 shire College, Durham.
 Dartmouth College Library, Hanover.
 Public Library, Laconia.
 City Library, Manchester.
 Public Library, Portsmouth.

NEW JERSEY

Free Public Library, Atlantic City.
 Free Public Library, Hoboken.
 Free Public Library, Jersey City.
 Free Public Library, Newark.
 Rutgers College Library, New Brunswick.
 Free Public Library, Paterson.
 Princeton University Library, Princeton.
 New Jersey State Library, Trenton.
 Free Public Library, Trenton.

NEW MEXICO

University of New Mexico Library, Albu-
 querque.
 Carnegie Public Library, East Las Vegas.

NEW YORK

New York State Library, Albany.
 *Binghamton Law Library, Binghamton.
 Brooklyn Public Library, Brooklyn.
 Pratt Institute Free Library, Brooklyn.
 Buffalo Public Library, Buffalo.
 Grosvenor Library, Buffalo.
 Hamilton College Library, Clinton.
 Colgate University Library, Hamilton.
 Cornell University Library, Ithaca.
 *Association of the Bar of New York, New
 York.
 *New York Law Institute, New York.
 New York Public Library, New York.
 (2 copies.)
 Cooper Union for Advancement of Science and
 Art Library, New York.
 General Library of New York University,
 University Heights, New York.

College of the City of New York Library, St. Nicholas Ter. and 139th St., New York.
 Columbia University Library, New York.
 (2 copies.)
 New York Society Library, 109 University Place, New York.
 Twenty-third Street Y. M. C. A. Library, 215 West 23d St., New York.
 Vassar College Library, Poughkeepsie.
 Adriance Memorial Library, Poughkeepsie.
 *Appellate Division Law Library, Rochester.
 University of Rochester Library, Rochester.
 Union College Library, Schenectady.
 Syracuse University Library, Syracuse.
 Public Library, Syracuse.
 *Utica Law Library Association, Utica.
 U. S. Military Academy Library, West Point.

NORTH CAROLINA

Pack Memorial Library, Asheville.
 University of North Carolina Library, Chapel Hill.
 Trinity College Library, Durham.
 Public Library, Greensboro.
 North Carolina State Library, Raleigh.

NORTH DAKOTA

State Historical Society Library, Bismarck.
 Public Library, Dickinson.
 University of North Dakota Library, University.

OHIO

University of Cincinnati Library, Cincinnati.
 Public Library, Cincinnati.
 Young Men's Mercantile Library Association, Cincinnati.
 Public Library, Cleveland.
 Western Reserve University Library, Cleveland.
 State Library, Columbus.
 Ohio State University Library, Columbus.
 Public Library, Columbus.
 Public Library and Museum, Dayton.
 Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware.
 Kenyon College Library, Gambier.
 Oberlin College Library, Oberlin.
 Public Library, Toledo.
 Youngstown Public Library, Youngstown.

OKLAHOMA

Carnegie Library, Guthrie.
 University of Oklahoma Library, Norman.
 Oklahoma State Library, Lawrence Building, Oklahoma City.

OREGON

University of Oregon Library, Eugene.
 Reed College Library, Portland.
 Library Association, Portland.
 Oregon State Library, Salem.

PENNSYLVANIA

Mechanics Library and Reading Room Association, Altoona.
 Carnegie Free Library, Braddock.
 Bryn Mawr College Library, Bryn Mawr.
 Dickinson College Library, Carlisle.
 Lafayette College Library, Easton.
 Pennsylvania State Library, Harrisburg.
 Haverford College Library, Haverford.
 Allegheny College Library, Meadville.
 *Law Association of Philadelphia, Philadelphia.
 American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia.
 Free Library of Philadelphia, 1217 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
 University of Pennsylvania Library, Philadelphia.
 Historical Society of Pa. Library, Philadelphia.
 Library Company of Philadelphia, Philadelphia.
 University of Pittsburgh Library, Pittsburgh.
 Carnegie Free Library of Allegheny, North Diamond Station, Pittsburgh.
 Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh.
 Public Library, Reading.
 Lehigh University Library, South Bethlehem.
 Pennsylvania State College Library, State College.
 Swarthmore College Library, Swarthmore.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Library of Philippine Government, Manila.
 University of the Philippines, Manila.

PORTO RICO

Universidad de Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras.

RHODE ISLAND

U. S. Naval War College, Newport.
 Redwood Library and Athenæum, Newport.
 Rhode Island State Library, Providence.
 Brown University Library, Providence.
 Providence Athenæum, Providence.
 Public Library, Providence.
 Public Library, Westerly.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Charleston College Library, Charleston.
 Library Society, Charleston.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Hearst Free Library and Reading Room, Lead.
 State Library, Pierre.
 Carnegie Free Public Library, Sioux Falls.
 Yankton College Library, Yankton.
 University of South Dakota Library, Vermillion.

TENNESSEE

Public Library, Chattanooga.
 University of Tennessee Library, Knoxville.
 Cossitt Library, Memphis.
 Carnegie Library, Nashville.

Vanderbilt University Library, Nashville.
Tennessee State Library, Nashville.
University of the South Library, Sewanee.

TEXAS

University of Texas Library, Austin.
Texas Library and Historical Commission,
Austin.
Public Library, Dallas.
Southern Methodist University Library, Dallas.
Rosenburg Library, Galveston.
Southwestern University Library, Georgetown.
Rice Institute Library, Houston.
Carnegie Library, San Antonio.
Baylor University Library, Waco.

UTAH

Brigham Young University Library, Provo.
State Library, Salt Lake City.
Public Library, Salt Lake City.
University of Utah Library, Salt Lake City.

VERMONT

Public Library, Brattleboro.
Fletcher Free Library, Burlington.
University of Vermont Library, Burlington.
Egbert Starr Library, Middlebury College,
Middlebury.
State Library, Montpelier.

VIRGINIA

Randolph-Macon College Library, Ashland.
Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg.
Hampden-Sidney College Library, Hampden-
Sidney.

Washington and Lee University Library,
Lexington.
State Library, Richmond.
Richmond College Library, Richmond.
University of Virginia Library, University.
College of William and Mary, Williamsburg.

WASHINGTON

State Library, Olympia.
Washington State Traveling Library, Olympia.
State College of Washington Library, Pullman.
University of Washington Library, Seattle.
Public Library, Seattle.
Public Library, Spokane.
Public Library, Tacoma.
Whitman College Library, Walla Walla.

WEST VIRGINIA

State Department of Archives and History,
Charleston.
Davis & Elkins College Library, Elkins.
Public Library, Huntington.
West Virginia University Library, Morgan-
town.

WISCONSIN

Lawrence College Library, Appleton.
Beloit College Library, Beloit.
Public Library, Eau Claire.
University of Wisconsin Library, Madison.
State Library, Madison.
Public Library, Milwaukee.
Public Library, Oshkosh.

WYOMING

University of Wyoming Library, Laramie.

SOUTH AMERICA

ARGENTINA

Foreign Office, Buenos Aires.
Biblioteca Nacional, Buenos Aires.
Museo Social Argentino, Buenos Aires.
Facultad de Derecho y Ciencias Sociales,
Buenos Aires.
Universidad Nacional, Córdoba.
Colegio Nacional, Corrientes.
Colegio Nacional, Jujuy.
Universidad Nacional, La Plata.
Colegio Nacional, Mendoza.
Colegio Nacional, Rosario.
Colegio Nacional, Salta.
Colegio de los Jesuitas, Santa Fe.
Colegio Nacional, Santiago del Estero.
Colegio Nacional, Tucumán.

BOLIVIA

Foreign Office, La Paz.
Colegio de Jurisprudencia, La Paz.
Universidad Mayor de San Francisco Xavier,
Sucre.

BRAZIL

Faculdade de Direito, São Salvador, Bahia.
Faculdade de Direito, Bello Horizonte, Minas
Geraes.
Faculdade de Direito, Nossa Senhora de Belem,
Pará.
Faculdade de Direito, Recife, Pernambuco.
Foreign Office, Rio de Janeiro.
Bibliotheca Nacional, Rio de Janeiro.
Faculdade de Direito, Port Alegre, Rio Grande
do Sul.
Faculdade de Direito, São Paulo, São Paulo.

CHILE

Liceo de Concepción, Concepción.
Foreign Office, Santiago.
Biblioteca Nacional de Chile, Santiago.
Universidad Católica de Santiago, Santiago.
Universidad de Chile, Santiago.

COLOMBIA

Foreign Office, Bogotá.

Academia Colombiana de Jurisprudencia,
Bogotá.
Museo Nacional, Bogotá.
Universidad de Cartagena, Cartagena.

ECUADOR

Colegio Nacional, Guayaquil.
Foreign Office, Quito.
Universidad Central del Ecuador, Quito.

PARAGUAY

Foreign Office, Asunción.
Universidad Nacional, Asunción.

PERU

Universidad del Cuzco, Cuzco.
Colegio Nacional, Chiclayo, Lambayeque.
Foreign Office, Lima.
Universidad Mayor de San Marcos, Lima.

URUGUAY.

Foreign Office, Montevideo.
Universidad de Montevideo, Montevideo.
Biblioteca Nacional, Montevideo.

VENEZUELA

Foreign Office, Caracas.
Universidad Central de Venezuela, Caracas.
Colegio Nacional, Cumaná.

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Colegio de San Luis, Cartago.
Escuela Normal, Heredia.
Foreign Office, San José.
Liceo de Costa Rica, San José.

GUATEMALA

Foreign Office, Guatemala.
Universidad de Guatemala, Guatemala.

HONDURAS

Colegio Nacional, Santa Rosa.
Foreign Office, Tegucigalpa.
Universidad Central de la República, Tegucigalpa.

NICARAGUA

Universidad de Nicaragua, León.
Foreign Office, Nicaragua.

SALVADOR

Foreign Office, San Salvador.
Universidad de El Salvador, San Salvador.

CUBA

Foreign Office, Habana.
Universidad de Habana, Habana.
Biblioteca Nacional, Habana.

MEXICO

Colegio Nacional, Durango, Durango.
Escuela de Jurisprudencia, Guadalajara, Jalisco.
Foreign Office, Mexico.
Biblioteca Nacional, México, D. F.
Seminario de Morelia, Apartado No. 83, Morelia, Michoacán.

OTHER COUNTRIES

AUSTRIA

K. Franz-Josephs-Universität, Agram.
Universytet Jagiellouski, Cracow.
K. Franz-Josephs-Universität, Czernowitz.
K. K. Universitäts-Bibliothek, Graz.
Universitäts-Bibliothek, Innsbruck.
K. K. Franzens-Universität, Lemberg.
K. K. Universitäts-Bibliothek, Prague, Bohemia.
K. K. Universitäts-Bibliothek, Vienna.
Kaiserliche Akademie der Wissenschaften, Vienna.

BELGIUM

Stadsbibliotheek, Antwerp.
Bibliothèque de l'Université Libre de Bruxelles, Brussels.
Institut Solvay, Brussels.
Bibliothèque de l'Université de l'Etat, Ghent.
Bibliothèque de l'Université de Liège, Liège.
Bibliothèque de l'Université Catholique de Louvain, Louvain.

BRITISH EMPIRE

England

University of Birmingham Library, Edgbaston, Birmingham.
Cambridge Philosophical Society, Cambridge.
Squire Law Library, Cambridge.
University of Cambridge Library, Cambridge.
University of Durham, Durham.
The University Library, Leeds.
University of Liverpool, Liverpool.
Foreign Office, London.
The British Museum, London.
The Library of the National Liberal Club, Whitehall, London.
The Library of the Athenæum Club, Pall Mall, London.
*British Library of Political Science, Clare Market, London, W. C.
Royal Society, Burlington House, London, W.
*Science Library, Science Museum, South Kensington, London.
University College Library, London.

University of London Library, South Kensington, London.
 Library of the Royal Statistical Society, 9 Adelphi Terrace, Strand, London.
 Library of the Victoria University of Manchester, Manchester.
 Library of All Souls College, Oxford.
 Bodleian Library, Oxford.
 University of Sheffield Library, Sheffield.

Australia

University of Adelaide Library, Adelaide, South Australia.
 University of Queensland, Brisbane.
 University of Melbourne Library, Melbourne.
 University of Sydney Library, Sydney, New South Wales.
 University of West Australia, Perth.
 Public Library of New South Wales, Sydney.

Canada

University of New Brunswick, Fredericton.
 Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia.
 Queen's University Library, Kingston, Ontario.
 Library of Laval University, Montreal.
 McGill University Library, Montreal.
 University Library, Ottawa.
 Couvent des Dominicains, 95 Empress Ave., Ottawa. (Classics of International Law.)
 Bibliothèque de l'Université Laval, Quebec.
 University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon.
 University of Toronto Library, Toronto.
 University of British Columbia, Vancouver, British Columbia.
 Provincial Library, Victoria, British Columbia.
 University of Manitoba, Winnipeg.
 King's College, Windsor, Nova Scotia.

India

University of Bombay Library, Bombay.
 University of Calcutta Library, Calcutta.
 University of Madras Library, Madras.
 Panjab University Library, Panjab, Lahore.

Ireland

Queen's University, Belfast.
 Trinity College Library, Dublin.

New Zealand

University of New Zealand Library, Wellington.
 Victoria University Library, Wellington.

Scotland

University of Aberdeen Library, Aberdeen.
 Royal Society of Edinburgh, Edinburgh.
 The Advocates' Library, Edinburgh.
 University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh.
 University of Glasgow Library, Glasgow.
 Mitchell Library, Glasgow.
 University Library, St. Andrews.

South Africa

Library of Parliament, Cape Town.

South African College Library, Cape Town.
 University of the Cape of Good Hope, Cape Town.
 Transvaal University College, Transvaal.

Tasmania

University of Tasmania, Hobart.

Wales

University College of Wales, Aberystwith.
 University College of North Wales, Bangor.
 University College of South Wales, Cardiff.

BULGARIA

University of Sofia, Sofia.

CHINA

Canton Christian College, Canton.
 Foreign Office, Peking.
 Library of the American Legation, Peking.
 Peking Club Library, Peking.
 Peking University, Peking.
 Boone University Library, American Mission, Wuchang (via Hankow).

DENMARK

Foreign Office, Copenhagen.
 Universitets-Biblioteket, Copenhagen.

EGYPT

Egyptian University, Cairo.

FINLAND

Kejsersliga Alexanders-Universitetet i Finland, Helsingfors.

FRANCE

Université d'Alger, Algiers.
 Université de Besançon, Besançon.
 Bibliothèque de l'Université de Bordeaux, Bordeaux.
 Université de Caen, Caen.
 Université de Clermont, Clermont-Ferrand.
 Université de Dijon, Dijon.
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- Year Book for 1912. xvi+165 pages.
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- Year Book for 1915. xvii+181 pages.
- Year Book for 1916. [With portrait of Andrew Carnegie as frontispiece.] xvii+204 pages.
- Year Book for 1917. [With portrait of Andrew Carnegie as frontispiece.] xvii+213 pages.
- Year Book for 1918. [With portraits of Albert K. Smiley, John L. Cadwalader, Joseph H. Choate and John W. Foster.] xiv+272 pages.
- Year Book for 1919. [With portrait of Andrew D. White as frontispiece.]
- Manual of the Public Benefactions of Andrew Carnegie.

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- No. 31 *Peace Proposals, December 12, 1916, to November 11, 1918.* (Enlarged edition of Pamphlet No. 23. xi+486 p. 1919.

CLASSICS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

This series, which includes the classic works connected with the history and development of international law, was undertaken by the Carnegie Institution of Washington in 1906, at the suggestion of Mr. James Brown Scott, then Solicitor for the Department of State, under whose supervision as General Editor the series has since been published. On January 1, 1917, the project was transferred to the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and the publication of the series is being continued by the Endowment's Division of International Law, of which the General Editor of the Classics is the Director. The republication of these Classics has been undertaken principally on account of the difficulty of procuring the texts in convenient form for scientific study. The text of each author is reproduced photographically, so as to lay the source before the reader without the mistakes which creep into a newly printed text. An introduction is prefixed to each work, giving the necessary biographical details concerning its author and stating the importance of the text and its place in international law. Tables of errata in the original are added when necessary, and notes to clear up doubts and ambiguities or to correct mistakes in the text are supplied. Each of the Classics is specially edited by an expert in international law and is accompanied by an English version made expressly for the series by a competent translator.

The following works have appeared and are now on sale. The price is indicated for each work.

- Ayala, Balthazar:** *De Jure et Officiis Bellicis et Disciplina Militari.* Edited by John Westlake. 2 vols. 1912. Price, \$7.00. [No. 2 of the series.]
- Vol. I. A Photographic Reproduction of the Edition of 1582, with portrait of Ayala, Introduction by John Westlake, etc. xxvii+226 p.
- Vol. II. A Translation of the Text, by John Pawley Bate. xii+250 p.
- Legnano, Giovanni da:** *De Bello, De Repraesaliis et De Duello.* Edited by Sir Thomas E. Holland. 1 vol. 1917. xxxiii+458 p. Price, 42s. 6d. in Great Britain; \$13.00 in the United States. [No. 8 of the series.]
1. Collotype of the Bologna Manuscript of 1393, with Extended and Revised Text of Same, Introduction, List of Authorities Cited, etc., by Sir Thomas E. Holland, together with Photograph of Legnano's Tomb.
 2. A Translation of the Text, by J. L. Brierly.
 3. A Photographic Reproduction of the First Edition (1477).
- Rachel, Samuel:** *De Jure Naturae et Gentium Dissertationes.* Edited by Ludwig von Bar. 2 vols. 1916. Price, \$4.00. [No. 5 of the series.]
- Vol. I. A Photographic Reproduction of the Edition of 1676, with portrait of Rachel, Introduction by Ludwig von Bar, and List of Errata. 16A+x+335 p.
- Vol. II. A Translation of the Text, by John Pawley Bate, with Index of Authors Cited. 16A+iv+233 p.
- Textor, Johann Wolfgang:** *Synopsis Juris Gentium.* Edited by Ludwig von Bar. 2 vols. 1916. Price, \$4.00. [No. 6 of the series.]
- Vol. I. A Photographic Reproduction of the First Edition (1680), with portrait of Textor, Introduction by Ludwig von Bar, and List of Errata. 28A+vi+148+168 p.
- Vol. II. A Translation of the Text, by John Pawley Bate, with Index of Authors Cited. 26A+v+349 p.
- Vattel, E. de:** *Le Droit des Gens.* 3 vols. 1916. Price, \$8.00. [No. 4 of the series.]
- Vol. I. A Photographic Reproduction of Books I and II of the First Edition (1758), with portrait of Vattel and Introduction by Albert de Lapradelle. lix+541 p.
- Vol. II. A Photographic Reproduction of Books III and IV of the First Edition (1758). xxiv+376 p.
- Vol. III. A Translation of the Text, by Charles G. Fenwick, with translation (by G. D. Gregory) of Introduction by Albert de Lapradelle. lxxxviii+398 p.
- Victoria, Franciscus de:** *Relectiones: De Indis and De Iure Belli.* Edited by Ernest Nys. 1 vol. 1917. 500 p. Price, \$3.00. [No. 7 of the series.]
1. Introduction by Ernest Nys, and Translation of Same, by John Pawley Bate.
 2. A Translation of the Text, by John Pawley Bate.
 3. Revised Text, with Prefatory Remarks, List of Errata, and Index of Authors Cited, by Herbert F. Wright.
 4. A Photographic Reproduction of Simon's Edition (1696).
- Zouche, Richard:** *Juris et Judicii Feodalis, sive, Juris inter Gentes, et Quaestionum de Eodem Explicatio.* Edited by Sir Thomas E. Holland. 2 vols. 1916. Price, \$4.00. [No. 1 of the series.]

- Vol. I. A Photographic Reproduction of the First Edition (1650), with Introduction, List of Errata, and Table of Authors, by Sir Thomas E. Holland, together with portrait of Zouche. xvi+204 p.
 Vol. II. A Translation of the Text, by J. L. Brierly. xvii+186 p.

ANNOUNCED FOR LATER PUBLICATION

- Belli, Pierino: *De Re Militari et De Bello*.
 Bynkershoek, Cornelius van: *De Dominio Maris*.
 1. A Translation of the Text, by Ralph Van Deman Magoffin.
 2. A Photographic Reproduction of the Edition of 1744.
 Bynkershoek, Cornelius van: *Quaestiones Juris Publici*. Translated by Tenney Frank.
 Gentili, Alberico: *Hispanica Advocatio*. [No. 9 of the series]
 Vol. I. A Photographic Reproduction of the Edition of 1661, with an Introduction by Frank Frost Abbott.
 Vol. II. A Translation of the Text, by Frank Frost Abbott, with an Index of Authors prepared by Arthur Williams.
 Gentili, Alberico: *De Jure Belli*.
 Translated by John C. Rolfe.
 Gentili, Alberico: *De Legationibus*.
 Translated by Gordon J. Laing.
 Grotius, Hugo: *De Jure Belli ac Pacis*. [No. 3 of the series.]
 1. A Photographic Reproduction of the Edition of 1646.
 2. A Translation of the Text by Francis W. Kelsey, with the assistance of Henry A. Sanders and Arthur E. Boak.
 Grotius, Hugo: *De Jure Praedae*.
 Menandrino, Marsiglio (Marsilius of Padua): *Defensor Pacis*.
 Pufendorf, Samuel von: *De Officio Hominis et Civis Juxta Legem Naturalem*. [No. 10 of the series.]
 1. A Translation of the Text, by Frank Gardner Moore.
 2. A Photographic Reproduction of the Edition of 1634.
 Pufendorf, Samuel von: *Elementa Jurisprudentiae Universalis*.
 Translated by W. A. Oldfather.
 Suarez, Francisco: *De Bello and portions of De Legibus and of other works*.
 1. Introduction by Ammi Brown.
 2. A Translation of the Text, by Ammi Brown.
 Wheaton, Henry: *Elements of International Law and History of the Law of Nations in Europe and America*.
 Wolff, Christian von: *Jus Gentium Methodo Scientifica Pertractatum*.
 1. Introduction by Otfried Nippold, and Translation of Same by Francis J. Hemelt.
 2. A Translation of the Text, by Joseph H. Drake.
 3. A Photographic Reproduction of the Edition of 1764.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

- Institut Américain de Droit International. *Historique, Notes, Opinions*. 153 p. 1916. Price, \$1.00.
 The American Institute of International Law: *Its Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Nations*. By James Brown Scott, President. 125 p. 1916. Price, \$1.00. The same in French. 1916. Price \$1.00.
 Le Droit International de l'Avenir. Par Alejandro Alvarez, Secrétaire Général. 153 p. 1916. Price, \$1.00.
 The Recommendations of Habana Concerning International Organization. By James Brown Scott, President. 100 p. 1917. Price, \$1.00.
 Institut Américain de Droit International. *Acte Final de la Session de la Havane*. (Deuxième Session de l'Institut.) 22-27 janvier 1917. *Résolutions. Projets. Questionnaire*. xiii+129 p. Price, \$1.00.
 Instituto Americano de Derecho Internacional. *Acta Final de la Sesión de la Habana*. (Segunda Sesión del Instituto.) 22 a 27 de enero de 1917. 94 p. Price, \$1.00.
 Actas Memorias y Proyectos de las Sesiones de la Habana. (Segunda Reunión del Instituto.) 22 a 27 de enero de 1917. xxxvi+383 p. 1918. Price, \$1.00.

PAMPHLETS

- The Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Nations of the American Institute of International Law. Address of Elihu Root, President of the American Society of International Law, at its Tenth Annual Meeting, April 27, 1916, Washington, D. C. 10 p.
 The same in French.
 The same in Spanish.
 The same in Portuguese.

IN MEMORIAM

ANDREW DICKSON WHITE

Andrew Dickson White

Andrew Dickson White, the most venerable member of the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, died at his home in Ithaca, New York, November 4, 1918, three days before his eighty-sixth birthday.

Legislator, educator, historian, lecturer and author, a traveler in many lands and intimate student of many peoples, a diplomatist of forty years' experience and a civil service reformer and fearless champion of unpopular causes which he deemed eternally right, no citizen of the United States has rendered more varied or more distinguished service to his country and his countrymen, in a larger number of important fields.

Born at Homer, New York, November 7, 1832, of New England parentage, educated at Yale and in European universities, Mr. White was called at the age of thirty to the State Senate, where he discharged his duties for four years with an intellectual energy only equalled by his versatility and his courage, codifying the State educational laws, developing its system of normal schools, and attacking successfully many abuses which had festered in State and municipal administration.

In the State Senate he found a colleague and coworker in Ezra Cornell, and these two far-sighted men, taking advantage of the Morrill land grant act of July 2, 1862, finally secured, by tactful and unremitting effort, in the face of relentless opposition, the whole of New York's share of this magnificent gift for the establishment of Cornell University, which was founded on plans visioned and matured in Mr. White's earlier manhood. Here he developed the American type of the higher university education—an education not based upon the English or Continental universities, but embodying all their merits in a plan which carried scientific, technical and industrial training to the same degree of perfection.

Upon the beautiful site secured by Mr. Cornell's generosity, there grew up an institution "free from all sectarian or party trammels," of which Mr. White was for twenty-seven years the president, and which will stand as his imperishable monument—the greatest monument to any educator anywhere in the world.

Immediately upon graduation, in 1853, Mr. White was invited to become an attaché by the new Minister to Russia, and there he secured the training and demonstrated the unusual qualifications for the diplomatic service which were recognized and utilized by Presidents Grant, Hayes, Cleveland, Harrison, McKinley and Roosevelt, and in which he was as notably successful as in his service as President of Cornell University. He was appointed Commissioner to Santo Domingo in 1870, Minister to Germany in 1879, Minister to Russia in 1892,

and reappointed to Germany in 1897, this time as Ambassador. In the forty years of service in these posts, he never failed in any emergency to command respect for his country and admiration for his skill. Recognized equally for his keen and trained intellect, his extraordinary knowledge of diplomatic history, and his fine and brave personality, he left the service with broken health in 1902, with a record equal to that of any of the great men of his generation who have represented the United States abroad. "You have been able to serve your country," wrote President Roosevelt when accepting his resignation from Berlin, "as it has been served by a very limited number of men. You have adhered to a lofty ideal, and yet been absolutely practical."

President McKinley selected Mr. White as chairman of the very able delegation which represented the United States at the First Hague Conference of 1899. The event proved that no wiser choice could have been made. A profound student of world history, Mr. White had studied deeply the causes and effects of international wars; he had satisfied his intellect that the constantly recurring wars which have devastated nations since the beginning of time very often had their origin in causes both trivial and avoidable; that many of these wars might be avoided by developing and completing the structure of international law, and by providing the machinery for arbitration, mediation and conciliation; and that this machinery might be so widened in scope and so broadened in application, that in the course of time a universal public sentiment would banish international wars altogether. The adoption of these provisions in the face of bitter opposition in the Hague Conference of 1899 was chiefly due to the indefatigable labor, the persistent argument and the iron determination of Andrew D. White.

It was at the suggestion of Mr. White, with the cordial approval of Secretary Hay, that the American delegation to The Hague in 1899 visited the tomb of Hugo Grotius at Delft, and there laid upon his grave, with impressive ceremony, the wreath of laurel, done in silver and gold, which now marks the last resting place of the father of international law. The address delivered by Mr. White on this memorable occasion is a masterpiece of English literature. Concluding the chapters in his *Autobiography* on the Hague Conference, he said: "Now we may hope for the growth of a body of international law under the best conditions possible, and ever more and more in obedience to the great impulse given by Grotius in the direction of right, reason and law." And thus it was that Andrew Carnegie selected Andrew D. White for one of the Trustees of this Endowment.

As historian and author, Mr. White was not less distinguished. Before the advent of Cornell University, he had earned national reputation in the Chair of History at the University of Michigan. His historical writings are marked by character sketches in *Seven Great Statesmen*, which reveal his remarkable power of analytical insight.

He was an American pioneer in the crusade to hasten the emancipation of the world from the throttling hold of obsolete ecclesiastical theology. The seeds sown for the liberalization of human thought by his *History of the Warfare*

of *Science with Theology*, which, carried into many editions, in many countries and languages, still germinate and bear fruit. Fifty or more publications testify to his tireless industry, his cosmopolitan learning, and his intellectual fecundity. His brain never ran dry. Perhaps the most valuable, certainly the most interesting of these books is the *Autobiography*, completed and published in 1905, when he was seventy-three years of age. These two volumes constitute the most important and enlightening autobiography ever written by an American author. They reveal a man frail in health and often ill, but possessed of a tireless mental vitality that forbade him ever to be idle; a mind so well trained and equipped that its thoughts ranged over the whole field of human life; a man who was always a practical idealist; who looked always forward and upward; who never flinched a duty as he saw it, however unpopular or however hopeless. Decorated with academic degrees and insignia from the world's greatest universities and scientific bodies, he yet lived the simple life, and dedicated all that was in him to the service of humanity.

The Trustees of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, in session in New York, December 16, 1918, direct that this appreciation to their late associate be transmitted to the family of Mr. White and preserved in the Endowment's Year Book.

The following interesting letter from Dr. White regarding the origin of the building of the Palace of Peace at The Hague is copied from the *Springfield Republican* of September 1, 1913.

Origin of the Peace Palace

It has long been known in important international circles that it was Andrew D. White, the head of our American delegation at the First Hague Conference, who proposed to Mr. Carnegie the erection of the peace palace at The Hague and secured the provision which resulted in the great achievement which the world is celebrating at this time. The editor of *Friedens-warte*, the leading peace journal of Germany, recently wrote to Mr. White for definite information upon the matter; and Mr. White's reply is published, both in English and German, in the last number of *Friedens-warte*, which is just received in this country, at the very time of the dedication of the peace palace. This conjunction makes doubly interesting Mr. White's account, which is the completest which has ever appeared, and is as follows:

MY DEAR MR. FRIED: Your letter of June 18 is duly received, and I note in it your statement that Prof. Von Martens informed you a few years ago that it was I who (to use his own words) "made the decisive step which induced Mr. Carnegie to erect the palace of peace at The Hague." The facts regarding which you inquire are as follows:

Shortly after the close of the First Hague Conference in 1899, Prof. Von Martens, one of my Russian colleagues in that body, made me a visit at the American embassy in Berlin, and, during our conversations, we discussed the desirability of a building at The Hague which should be both a palace of justice for international tribunals and a place of meeting for future conferences. In the course of our talk he said: "Your American millionaires are doing wonderful things; why could you not approach some of them on the subject of erecting such a building?" My answer was that many of our rich men were very munificent and public-spirited in American matters, but that I knew of but one among them whose life and experience were such as to show him the value of such

a creation—Mr. Andrew Carnegie—and I finished by saying, "Mr. Carnegie looks at the world in a large way, and it would at any rate be worth while to discuss the matter with him." The result was that I wrote him at once.

The answer came speedily and was a very shrewd specimen of the Socratic method—asking questions and suggesting objections. This result was at first rather discouraging, and the correspondence, as continued from Alassio in Italy, where I settled down for a year or two after leaving Berlin, only grew more and more Socratic. Yet one thing in Mr. Carnegie's letters gave me hope; he evidently divined meanings and possibilities in the work already done at The Hague, which a number of the most influential journalists and reviewers of the world at that time did not see. There had followed the First Hague Conference much disappointment and some reaction, and therefore I was encouraged to find in his letters that he saw into what had been done there and recognized the value of it. He developed gradually a new phase of interest in it, and, to my great satisfaction, spoke tentatively of giving a great library of international law to some suitable organization at The Hague for the use of conferences and courts which might be established there.

In answering his first letters it was not difficult for me to show that such a library would logically follow the establishment of the peace tribunal and the erection of a peace palace, but that the first thing was to make the world understand that the international tribunal had already been actually established; and I argued that this could be done most simply and efficiently by erecting and throwing open to the world a great international courthouse and palace of justice. Such an edifice, I insisted, would convey to the mind of the average thinking man throughout the world tangible evidence that such a tribunal already existed, and would so influence public opinion that, whenever there should afterward arise threatening questions, the governments and peoples would naturally say to parties inclined toward a warlike solution: "Why not try first the Hague international court? A large body of judges of the highest standing in the various nations is already provided, and from these you can make your choice. There is also an international courthouse standing wide open for you. There also awaits your convenience at this moment a great committee composed of all the representatives of foreign Powers now residing at The Hague, with the Netherlands Minister of Foreign Affairs as its chairman, for the purpose of taking all preliminary and auxiliary steps toward bringing together these judges and getting them at work in your palace of justice. Why not try this peaceful means before you plunge us into war?"

I insisted that, while there was an admirable purpose to be served by the peace palace as a home for international conferences and courts, its most immediate, practical and tangible use was as an "outward and visible sign" to the whole world that full provision had been made for the international tribunal, and that such a tribunal could be called together at any moment.

This was so clear to me that Mr. Carnegie's Socratic method began to rasp my nerves, and the result was that I wrote, ere long, a letter which I supposed would close the correspondence. But to my great satisfaction it was speedily answered by a message saying, "Come to Skibo and we will talk it over."

This invitation I accepted at the earliest moment possible, and the result was a most delightful week. Every morning was ushered in by the piper sounding old Scotch battle songs under our windows, as he made his three rounds about the castle walls, and the duties of every day then opened nobly by anthems from the organ in the great hall of the castle. Guests of distinction from various parts of the world took up discussions of current political and social questions at breakfast, and then followed excursions among the hills of Sutherlandshire or along the shores of the Northern ocean or up the streams or through the forests—all combining to make each day a beautiful dream.

But soon this began to alarm me. There was nothing more of the Socratic method. The Hague palace of peace and all the questions which I had come to discuss seemed as entirely forgotten as the ghost of Banquo or the battle of Bannockburn. Delightful days succeeded, but no mention was made of the question which had brought me and, after nearly a week of this, there came what seemed a bit of comedy. One morning Mr. Carnegie invited me to go fishing with him in the

trout lakes among the hills; I had never caught a trout since one proud day, 40 years before in the North woods of New York; but now a great hope arose within me—now I should have the philanthropist all to myself; what excellent conditions for diplomatic angling; who could tell what new help for the world I might bring home with me?

Certainly it "looked like business." We were arrayed in Scotch caps, cloaks and tippets, given a brave show of fishing tackle, and after a short drive we stood by the side of a boat in one of the trout lakes. But, alas, a colossal Highlander solemnly conducted Mr. Carnegie to one end of the boat, myself to the other, and, to my intense disappointment, took the oars and seated himself between us. He then gave me to understand that the very first requirement of Scotch trout fishing is silence. The situation was now desperate indeed; it was my last day in that paradise, and I had made my preparations for departure early next morning.

The mountain scenery now lost its charm; I soon lost interest in fishing and gave myself up to reflections as cheerless as the rocky hillsides. Thus the day slowly passed—not a word exchanged—Mr. Carnegie catching a few fish, I catching none, and my hopes of the great palace of peace fading into the misty sky above us. The return ride was devoted to the philosophy of fishing. Dinner came, with discussions of literary and scientific questions, and the evening followed with noble music. All for which I had come appeared lost—when, suddenly, our host quietly took his seat beside me.

There followed the "still small voice," and straightway, with a method no longer shrewdly Socratic, but nobly Platonic, there was unfolded to me a view of the whole subject which we had for many months been discussing together. The original idea of a library of international law had developed into something far grander. The peace palace of The Hague began to reappear and in a new glory—as a pledge and sign of a better future for the world; and then came from him the words which assured his great gift to the nations—the creation of a center and symbol of a world's desire for peace and good will to men.

Such, my dear and honored friend, is the whole story as I remember it; and I remain, most sincerely and respectfully yours,

ANDREW D. WHITE.

ITHACA, July 8, 1913.

P. S. I may, perhaps, add to the above that as regards a library of international law to be placed in the peace palace for the use of the international tribunals, conferences and individuals concerned, I had the honor a few years since, with the permission of Mr. Carnegie, to present to the "Institute for Research," which he has founded at Washington, a plan for publishing a new edition of "The Great Classics of International Law," both in the original text and in English. The plan was adopted, with the result that the series has been begun with a splendid edition of the *De Jure Belli ac Pacis* of Grotius, and continued with the treatises of Ayala, Gentilis, Suarez and other great instructors of the world in the law of nations. No doubt there will gradually accumulate about these a large collection of the main works in more recent years on the subjects concerned. Perhaps, too, someone will appear who will be wise enough to secure immortality by endowing it largely and fitly—providing funds to purchase the books and to engage a librarian to select and guard them. Best of all, I am sure that you and other lovers of peace throughout the world will have faith with me that, as the culmination and main glory of the library, there will be added to it, as time goes on, a series of decisions by future Hague tribunals, which shall develop, ever more and more worthily, the science and practice of international law, and thus become the harbinger of new blessings to mankind.

A. D. W.

Publications on Various Subjects, Especially Historical, by Andrew D. White¹

- THE GREATER DISTINCTIONS IN STATESMANSHIP. Yale Literary Prize Essay, in the *Yale Literary Magazine*, 1852.
- THE DIPLOMATIC HISTORY OF MODERN TIMES. De Forest Prize Oration, in the *Yale Literary Magazine*, 1853.
- QUALIFICATIONS FOR AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP. Clarke Senior Prize Essay, in the *Yale Literary Magazine*, 1853.
- Editorial and other articles in the *Yale Literary Magazine*, 1852-1853.
- GLIMPSES OF UNIVERSAL HISTORY. The *New Englander*, Vol. XV, p. 398.
- CARE OF THE POOR IN NEW HAVEN. A Report to the Authorities of Syracuse, New York. The *Tribune*, New York, 1857.
- CATHEDRAL BUILDERS AND MEDIEVAL SCULPTORS. An address before the faculty and students of Yale College, 1857. With various additions and revisions between that period and 1885. (Published only by delivery before various university and general audiences.)
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- THE STATESMANSHIP OF RICHELIEU. The *Atlantic Monthly*, Vol. IX, p. 611.
- THE DEVELOPMENT AND OVERTHROW OF SERFDOM IN RUSSIA. The *Atlantic Monthly*, Vol. X, p. 538.
- OUTLINES OF COURSES OF LECTURES ON HISTORY, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN, GIVEN AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN. Various editions, Ann Arbor and Detroit, 1858-1863; another edition, Ithaca, 1872.
- A WORD FROM THE NORTH WEST; being historical and political statements in response to strictures in the *American Diary* of Dr. W. H. Russell. London, 1862. The same, Syracuse, New York, 1863.
- A REVIEW OF THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE. Speech in the State Senate, 1864, embracing sundry historical details. Albany, 1864.
- THE CORNELL UNIVERSITY. Speech in the State Senate. Albany, 1865.
- PLEA FOR A HEALTH DEPARTMENT IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK. A speech in the New York State Senate. Albany, 1866.
- THE MOST BITTER FOE OF NATIONS, AND THE WAY TO ITS PERMANENT OVERTHROW. An address before the Phi Beta Kappa Society at Yale College, 1866. New Haven, 1866.
- REPORT ON THE ORGANIZATION OF A UNIVERSITY, with historical details based upon the history of advanced education, presented to the trustees of Cornell University, October, 1866. Albany, 1867.
- ADDRESS AT THE INAUGURATION OF THE FIRST PRESIDENT OF CORNELL UNIVERSITY, with historical details regarding university education. Ithaca, 1869.
- THE HISTORICAL AND PART OF THE POLITICAL DETAILS IN THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSION TO SANTO DOMINGO IN 1871. Washington, 1871.
- REPORT TO THE TRUSTEES OF CORNELL UNIVERSITY ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SAGE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, with historical details regarding the education of women in the United States and elsewhere. First edition, Ithaca, 1872.
- ADDRESS TO THE STUDENTS OF CORNELL UNIVERSITY AND TO THE CITIZENS OF ITHACA ON THE RECENT ATTACK UPON MR. CORNELL IN THE LEGISLATURE. Albany and New York, 1873.
- THE GREATER STATES OF CONTINENTAL EUROPE (including Italy, six lectures; Spain, three lectures; Austria, four lectures; The Netherlands, six lectures; Prussia, five lectures; Russia, five lectures; Poland, two lectures; The Turkish Power, three lectures; France, from the establishment of French Unity in the Fifteenth Century to Richelieu, four lectures). Syllabus prepared for the graduating classes of Cornell University. Ithaca, the University Press, 1874.
- AN ADDRESS BEFORE THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, AT THE CAPITOL IN ALBANY, on "Scientific and Industrial Education in the United States," giving historical details regarding the development of education in pure and applied science. New York, 1874. Reprint of the same in the *Popular Science Monthly*, June, 1874.

¹ Autobiography of Andrew Dickson White, New York, Century Co., 1905.

- THE RELATIONS OF THE NATIONAL AND STATE GOVERNMENTS TO ADVANCED EDUCATION. Paper read before the National Educational Association at Detroit, August 5, 1874. Published in *Old and New*, Boston, 1874.
- AN ABRIDGED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION, published as an appendix to O'Connor Morris's "History of the French Revolution." New York, 1875.
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- PAPER MONEY INFLATION IN FRANCE: HOW IT CAME; WHAT IT BROUGHT; AND HOW IT ENDED. First edition, New York, 1876; abridged edition published by the New York Society for Political Education, 1882; revised edition with additions, New York, 1896.
- THE WARFARE OF SCIENCE. First American edition, New York, 1876; first English edition, with Prefatory Note by Professor John Tyndall, London, 1876; Swedish translation, with Preface by H. M. Melin, Lund, 1877.
- SYLLABUS OF LECTURES ON THE GENERAL DEVELOPMENT OF PENAL LAW; DEVELOPMENT AND DISUSE OF TORTURE IN PROCEDURE AND IN PENALTY; PROGRESS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW; ORIGIN AND DECLINE OF SLAVERY, ETC. Given before the senior class of Cornell University, 1878. (Published only by delivery.)
- THE PROVISION FOR HIGHER INSTRUCTION IN SUBJECTS BEARING DIRECTLY UPON PUBLIC AFFAIRS, being one of the Reports of the United States Commissioners to the Paris Universal Exposition of 1878. Washington, 1878. New edition of the same work, with additions and extensions by Professor Herbert B. Adams, Baltimore, 1887.
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- OUTLINES OF LECTURES ON HISTORY. Addressed to the students of Cornell University. Part I, "The First Century of Modern History," Ithaca, the University Press, 1883. Part II, "Germany (from the Reformation to the new German Empire)," same place and date. Part III, "France" (including: 1. "France before the Revolution"; 2. "The French Revolution"; 3. "Modern France, including the Third Republic," same place and date.
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- THE MESSAGE OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY TO THE TWENTIETH. An address delivered before the class of 1853, in the chapel of Yale College, June 26, 1883. New Haven, 1883; second and third editions, New York, 1884.
- ADDRESS AT THE FIRST ANNUAL BANQUET OF THE CORNELL ALUMNI OF WESTERN NEW YORK, AT BUFFALO, April, 1884.
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